The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,652 NEW SERIES — BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons. H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600 L. H. Moule	9th April.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GULF OF [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. MIRZAPORE	2861	500 R. Darby	23d "
D. HYDASPES	2351	510 G. S. Fivoter	7th May.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. THAMESIS	2015	200 W. A. Seaton	1st "
			TUESDAY.
M. MALWA	3259	800 G. W. Atkinson	15th "
P. ARCONA	3826	600 C. F. Cobb	1st June.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Suez; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

The steamer carrying the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey the passengers on board.

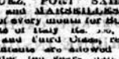
STEAM TO COLOMBO, ST. ALBS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1886.
RAVENNA	3373	700 A. B. Leslie	9th April.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NORFOLK	2 700	C. W. Brady	16th May.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates [illegible] ports, for particulars of which [illegible]

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. S. Company.
Bombay, March 13, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITA FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THIS Regular Mail-steamer leaves Bombay on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, [illegible] for NAPLES, VENICE, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 7th of every month (for [illegible]).

Passage to all Ports of Italy [illegible] for First, Second, and Third Class; cargo freely, inclusive of Wines. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years [illegible] Families will be allowed a separate [illegible] To Marseilles Rs. 21, 1, and 2 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the contracts.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons. H.P.	
MANILLA	5,000 850	1st May 1886
LOMBARDO (ex ADELAIDE)	5,000 850	1st June 1886

[illegible] Latinch leaves Apollo Bunder between 9 and 10 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and [illegible] Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Simoco House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 1, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1886.
PANDORA	G. Meitel	3,500 55	15th April.
POSEIDON (New)	[illegible]	4,000 600	3rd May.
MARKGRAF	R. Vorous	3,500 5 0	16th "
ARPAD ZICHY	R. Ludwig	4,000 650	3rd June.
VIENNA	F. Antinovich	800 600	5th "
TITANIA	G. Mahoroich	4,200 5.0	3rd July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 300	Rs. 200	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 320

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1886.
TITANIA	G. Mahoroich	4,200 600	2nd May

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1886.
THISBE	C. Boch Inger	3,801 450	24th April.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE [illegible] Rs. 300
[illegible] 250

Wines extra.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Bombay, 31st March 1886

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s.s. CALIFORNIA	3116	450 W. S. Young	14th April
s.s. VICEROY	[illegible]	[illegible] Wm. Russel	28th M.y.
s.s. NUBIA	3500	400 T. Kook	2 nd "
s.s. HELVETIA	3500	350 G. B. Duthy	19th "

Ships to sail by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, March 30, 1886. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may be obtained free on application.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
In Stout Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold ..... " 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.
In Stout Crystal-faced Case ..... Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case ..... " 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th April, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Dutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

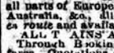
S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 5th April (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bahreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ARCOT," 1,762 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th April, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th April, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and availa le to b.—

ALL T AINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for pamphlet of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PLAYING CARDS.
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

	Cash Prices Rs. a.
SQUEEZERS', round corners.....per pack.	1 12
Do. " ...per doz.	17 0
Do. " and gilt edges per pack.	2 0
Do. " " ...per doz.	19 0
PIONEERS, thin highly-finished round corners and gilt edges. per pack.	1 8
	per doz. 17 0
PALACE MOGULS, assorted patterns, best quality..... per pack.	2 0
	per doz. 22 0

And others in great variety from Re. 1 to Rs. 2, per pack.

TREACHER AND Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ART POTTERY,
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have just received a very choice selection of hand-painted Art Pottery from the celebrated Factories of

DOULTON AND COMPANY,

consisting of many beautiful and artistic designs, in Vases, Bowls, Jugs, Coffee Pots, &c., &c.

HANDSOME VASES.
From Rs. 48 to Rs. 150 each.
SALAD BOWLS AND HELPERS.
From Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 each.
JUGS IN SEVERAL SHAPES.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 35 each.
SMALL VASES,
Suitable for Brackets, &c.
From Rs. 13 to Rs. 30 per pair.
FLOWER OR CARD BOWLS.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 each.
COFFEE POTS.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 each.
Also a very large assortment of handsome
CHAMBER SERVICES.
In Doulton Ware.
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 120.
Per service of 6 pieces consisting of
EWER AND BASIN, COVERED COMMODE, SOAP DISH AND BRUSH TRAY OR VASE.
A large selection of Crockery and Glassware always in stock.
DINNER SERVICES,
COMPLETE FOR 12 PERSONS.
From Rs. 70 to Rs. 350.
BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES.
COMPLETE FOR 9 PERSONS.
From Rs. 60 to Rs. 80.
FANCY COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS.
In Crown Derby, Majolica, Harlequin, &c.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 90 per dozen.
FANCY CHINA TEA SERVICES.
In Crown Derby, Japanesque Royal Ware, &c.
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 400.
FANCY CHINA TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES.
In Crown, Derby, Japanesque, &c.
From Rs. 80 to Rs.
FANCY CHINA TRAYS TO MATCH ABOVE
DESSERT SERVICES.
COMPLETE FOR 12 PERSONS.
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 400.
CHAMBER SERVICES COMPLETE.
From Rs. 8 to Rs. 120.
TOILET SERVICES.
From Rs. 12 to Rs. 85.
TABLE GLASS SERVICE.
COMPLETE FOR 12 PERSONS.
From Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.
GLASS ORNAMENTS.
FOR BRACKETS OR TABLE.
From 8 as to Rs. 50.
GLASS FLOWER TUBES.
From 8 as to Rs. 4-8 each.
GLASS VASES.
FOR BRACKETS, TABLES, &c.
From Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 per pair.
GLASS FLOWER VASES, MIRRORS, &c.
From Rs. 13 to Rs. 25 each.
Illustrated Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited).
IN LIQUIDATION.

THE Spinning and Weaving Mills belonging to the Company will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on or about the 1st of May next, 1886. Particulars will be given hereafter.

R. HYDE & HEETHAM & Co.
No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, March 29, 1886.

TO LET, for the present Hot Season, the well known BUNGALOW known as "THE FOUR OAKES," at Mahableshwar. Rents only Rs. 700. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

K. F. CHHAPGAR AND CO.,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
78, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

PLANS, Tracings, Surveys and Charts, Estimates and Specifications carefully prepared, and Strict Supervision exercised.

Annual contracts for petty repairs, whitewashing, and painting to private buildings, mills, etc., undertaken.

NEW ZEALAND TINNED MEATS.

JUST ARRIVED AND IN PRIME CONDITION.

	Rs. as.
BOILED BEEF ..... 2lb Tin each	1 0
COMPRESSED CORNED BEEF	1 [illegible]
Do. MUTTON	1 [illegible]
ROAST BEEF	1 [illegible]
ROAST MUTTON	1 [illegible]
BEEF SAUSAGES	1 [illegible]

SPECIAL RATES FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.

PEARCE AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, &c., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, &c., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price-list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 8	6 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	10 8	6 0
10 8	6 0	BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 8	6 0
13 8	7 8	PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 8	7 8
17 0	10 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	17 0	10 0
22 0	12 0	CHATEAU LAGRANGE ... Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	22 0	12 0
27 0	15 0	CHATEAU LAROSE ... Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	27 0	15 0
33 0	17 8	CHATEAU MARGAUX ... Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	33 0	17 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January 1886.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the Phenic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it gives immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, COOPER, MADON & Co.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS,
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS,
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	&c.

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
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Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
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Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

RACING WATCHES!
RACING WATCHES!!
RACING WATCHES!!!

MARCKS & CO., Limited, beg to invite the attention of the public to their large stock of Chronographs and Racing Watches.

Finest lever escapement, fitted with compensation balance, guaranteed to keep accurate time in any climate.

No. 1. Chronograph, only. In stout German silver crystal face, case, keyless, three actions, medium size... ... ...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABELL, KLAER AND OLMAN'S CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT.

STILL ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,

NOVELTY FOLLOWING NOVELTY IN RAPID SUCCESSION.

This is not an ADVERTISED CHANGE of PROGRAMME by which people are INDUCED to VISIT the CIRCUS and see precisely the same acts, but a

GENUINE CHANGE

There are certain ACTS that must be in the arena, but they are ALWAYS ACCEPTABLE

PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING AT 9 AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 4 O'CLOCK.

Box Office open at Circus daily.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "DAGO," arrived from SWANSEA, ANTWERP and LONDON, are hereby required to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock. The steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1886.

SHIP "OGWEN" ASHORE MULKI ROCKS, Malabar Coast. Tenders are invited for the FLOATING of this steamer. For particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Lloyd's Agents, Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1886.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—THE FIRST QUARTERLY MEETING of the new CORPORATION, as already advertised, will be held here on MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p. m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW, Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Secy., Town Council. Bombay, Municipal Offices, 3rd April, 1886.

SALE OF FOUR PLOTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND AT GRANT ROAD, SION, MATOONGA AND NAGPADA IN NEW TOWN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-mentioned FOUR PLOTS WILL BE SOLD separately on a 99 years' renewable lease by Public Auction at the Collector's Office, New Secretariat Building, on FRIDAY, the 7th May, 1886, at 1 p. m. (Gunfire.)

Plan of the plots can be seen and the conditions of sale learnt at this Office.

J. H. GRANT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 1st April, 1886.

BELLARY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 22-8-0 per Share for the half-year ending 31st December, 1885, is payable at the Office of the Undersigned on and after the 5th instant, on production of Dividend Warrants which have been posted to the Shareholders.

A. SABAPATHAY MOODELIAR & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bellary, 1st April 1886.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION. NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasji Institute, on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant, at 5-30 p. m.

The Public are invited to attend.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. T. TELANG, DINSHAW EDULJEE WACHA, Secretaries.

Bombay, 3rd April. 1886.

LADIES' HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Rs. 7-8, 10-8, 12-8, 14-8 per dozen.

WATSON AND CO., ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

CITATION UNDER SECTION 250 ACT X. OF 1865.

WHEREAS GEORGE PERCIVAL SPOONER, Officiating Loco Superintendent Indus Valley Railway, has, through his Agent JOSEPH EDWARD GASBERT, Assistant Engineer, Rajputana-Malwa Railway of Beawar, applied under Section 244, Act X. of 1865, to this Court for Probate of the Will of the late TOM ERNEST GAY HOUSE, deceased, Locomotive Foreman, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Abu Road Station, the Citation is issued under Section 250, Act X. of 1865 calling upon all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to come and see the Proceedings before the grant of Probate of the Will on the 1st day of May, 1886, the date fixed for the hearing of the same.

The amount of Assets of the said deceased Tom Ernest Gaisford's Estate, which are likely to come to the Applicant's hands are Rs. 484-9-0

Issued this day the 1st of April, 1886, under the signature and seal of the Court.

CHARLES W. RAVENSHAW, Captain, Asst. Comr. Mewara and District Judge R. M. R. Western Rajputana.

Beawar, the 1st April, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that HAMABAI, the widow and administratrix of MUNCHERJEE ARDESIR DABOO R, has contracted to sell—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situated lying and being at Bazar Gate Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of the Fort Colaba, and containing by admeasurement 106 square yards, and 6-9 of a square yard or thereabout, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the north by the property of Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Gaswalla, on or towards the east by the said Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the south by the property of Dinshaw Nowrojee, and on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the possession of the said Hamabai, and the said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 619, Collector's new No. 5434 old survey No. 257 and new survey No. 9245, any person or persons having claim against the said property by way of gift, mortgage, inheritance or otherwise are required to make the same known to Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, Attorneys for the purchaser, at their office No. 10 Esplanade Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. After this notice the sale will be completed and no claim or demand will be heard thereafter.—Dated this 3rd day of April, 1886.

MACFARLANE & EDGELOW, Purchaser's Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE FACTORY, 5, MEADOWS-STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES manufactured daily fresh and fresh of the very Choicest TOBACCOS procurable.

FINEST TURKISH. AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34...	Rs. 3 8
„ 2	PRINCE	„ 30...	„ 3 4
„ 3	STAMBOUL ...	„ 34...	„ 3 8
„ 4	IONE	„ 24...	„ 2 8

MILD TURKISH, MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS.....	Rs. 25...	Rs. 2 10
„ 6	MEDON	„ 20...	„ 2 4
„ 7	BIJOUX	„ 18...	„ 2 0
„ 8	NYDIA	„ 18...	„ 2 0
„ 9	NYMPH	„ 15...	„ 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG, EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE...	Rs. 20...	Rs. 2 0
„ 11	ASSOCIATE...	„ 18...	„ 2 0
„ 12	CONSTANTIA	„ 15...	„ 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA, PLEASANTLY FULL-FLAVOURED.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR.....	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
„ 14	ZULEIKA ...	„ 15	„ 1 12

Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, 12 are without mouth-pieces.

Only orders for 500 and upwards of each Brand carry the rate per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LIST ON APPLICATION.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM CAIRO.

	per 100
EXTRA SUPERIOR.....	Rs. 3 8
MEDIUM.....	„ 2 8

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND PER MAIL STEAMER.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will receive up to 2 p. m. of SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, Tenders for certain BUILDING WORK to be done at the MILL of the abovenamed Company. Plan and specification of the work may be seen at the Company's Office, and at the office of Messrs. Pavry and Raghunath, Engineers, during office hours.

MUNCHERJEE N. BANAJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, April 5, 1886.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, Ld.

1. TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of the Gwalior-Jhansi section of the Indian Midland Railway, a length of about 64 miles. Forms of tender and printed copies of the specification and conditions of contract, together with a Schedule of Rates to be filled in by intending contractors, can be had on application to the undersigned.

2. No application for forms of Tender will receive attention unless accompanied by a Government Promissory or Currency Note for Rs. 1,000 as earnest money to be returned in the event of the Tender not being accepted.

3. Tenders must reach the Agent's Office, Jhansi, not later than the 25th April, 1886.

4. The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. C. CREGEEN. Agent and Chief Engineer, Indian Midland Railway.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Store-keeper General at Bombay at 11-30 a.m. of the 21st April, 1886, for the supply of 1,300 HOGSHEADS of INDIAN MANUFACTURED MALT LIQUOR in wood for three years and four months commencing from 1st July 1887, to 31st October 1890 to the Stations mentioned in the Schedule.

The Malt Liquor (4 Ale and 2-3 Porter) in wood is to be delivered at the Canteens in the respective stations by the Contractor. The cost per hogshead of Malt Liquor deliverable at the Canteens inclusive of all charges to be quoted.

Persons desirous of offering for the supply of Indian Malt Liquor should send Samples with their Tenders.

Tenders will be received upto 11 a.m. of 21st April, 1886, when they will be opened in this Office and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, with Schedules of the Articles to be supplied at each Station, and any other information that may be required connected with the Contract and the conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as informal.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury Receipt viz.—Rs. 2,875.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security depends on the acceptance of the Tender and is to be furnished in Government Loan Papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the one year's supply only, but the amount is not to exceed Rs. 20,000.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

E. F. WALCOTT, Colonel, Commt. Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, March 29, 1886.

NEW LAW BOOKS, &c., NOW READY.

INDIAN CRIMINAL LAW, FOURTH EDITION, BY M. H. STARLING, B.A., LL. B., BARRISTER-AT-LAW, BOMBAY.

Containing the Indian Penal Code, and other Indian Acts, English Statutes and Orders in Council relating to Criminal matters in India; with Notes on Evidence and English and Indian cases (including a selection of the unreported decisions of the High Court, Bombay, from 1869) up to the LATEST POSSIBLE DATE BEFORE PUBLICATION, and a full summary of the Second Schedule to the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882; and notes of sanctions required for the prosecution of offences. With Addenda showing alterations effected by Act X. of 1886.

Price, Rs. 12.

Packing Charges and Postage, 12 annas extra to Non-Subscribers.

BRANSON'S DIGEST OF THE PRINTED, BUT UNREPORTED JUDGMENTS OF THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY, FROM 1869 to 1884, inclusive.

Price Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage free per Value Payable Post.

INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882, with Notes showing corresponding Cases in "English Act, 1856," and "Indian Act, 1866," Rules, Forms, Indian Cases, and Latest Cases. By Louis P. Russell, Barrister-at-Law. Price Rs. 10: by Post Rs. 10-12.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS. BY TO-DAY'S OVERLAND MAIL.

Field.	Pall Mall Budget.
Sun.	Queen.
Graphic.	Shipping Gazette & Lloyd's List.
Home News.	Sporting Times.
Illustrated London News.	Times' Weekly.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News.	Truth.
Illustrated Tit Bits.	Vanity Fair.
Judy.	Weekly Despatch.
Mail.	World.
Overland Mail.	

JUST UNPACKED.

A LARGE assortment of STEEL PENS by various manufacturers.

		Rs. a.
Correspondence Pens of the Best Metal,	per box	0 12
J. Colgate's Best Aluminium Pens	„ ...	1 0
J. Gillot's Black Swan Quill Pens	„ ...	1 4
„ Lithographic Crow Quills on Cards each		0 8
„ Magnum Bonum Commercial Pens, Fine, Medium and Broad, per box...		1 4
„ Mapping Pens for Architects, &c., on cards each ...		0 8
„ Pens made of the best metal, per box.		0 12
Macniven and Cameron's Fine Scotchman „		0 12
„ Waverly Barrel Pens...	„ ...	1 4
„ Waverly Pens, Best...	„ ...	0 12
Pitman's Short-Hand Pens...	„ ...	1 0
William Mitchell's Pens B...	„ ...	1 4
„ J, per box of 12 doz...	„ ...	1 2
„ J, per box of 3 doz...	„ ...	0 8
„ R.	per box ...	1 4
„ W.	„ ...	1 8

JUST UNPACKED.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of fancy and unique Birthday and Wedding Cards by various manufacturers. Season 1886.

From 4 as. to Rs. 6 as. 8 each.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co., 26, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

A REVISED EDITION of the CUSTOMS STANDING ORDERS, RULES &c., is READY for SALE, to the Public at the Office of the Chief Account Officer, Town Custom House. Price 8 annas per copy.

J. McL. CAMPBELL, Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay, 18th March, 1886

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER

Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

MAP OF CHINA AND SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.

Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.

COLOURED.

Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY, ESPLANADE ROAD.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES JUTE MILL COMPANY, Ld., CAWNPORE.

TO supply the public with a quality of FLOOR CLOTH of the strength and durability of burgies, and yet at as low a cost as they paid heretofore for cotton floor cloth (called farash), this Company is now prepared to offer at the low rates varying from As. 5 to As. 9 per yard, heavy jute woven and printed FLOOR CLOTHS, widths 2 and 10 inches, respectively, in a variety of patterns and colours.

Floor Cloths cut to carries made up to any required size with neat bread borders to match pattern, much improving the look of the cloth.

Hall Carpets, 7 by 4½, of various neat bright patterns, at Rs. 4 each.

Door Mats 1 by 2½, of various neat bright coloured patterns at As. 8 each.

The attention of District Officers is particularly called to the above Floor Cloth, which, if sewn together to fit any tent, would be at one-third the cost of Durries.

For Patterns and further particulars apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 240, Grant-road, Bombay, Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

TRAVELLERS are invited to inspect our Homeward Bound Advertisements—See Thursday's *Times of India* Friday's *Bombay Gazette*.

THORPE & Co., Travellers' Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED, Leather Goods, excellent Card Cases, Purses, Memorandum books, Business-wallets, Cigar-cases and Tobacco-pouches, in very superior leather. At STEWARD & Co., 2, Church gate-street.

ICE CREAMS, Cream Sodas, Cooling Drinks, Neapolitaine Ices, Ice Puddings, Pastry, Confectionery, &c.—W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

FOR SALE, Rs. 1,500, Landau, by Pillon Champs Elysées, Paris, in good condition. On view between 8 and 12 a.m. at Mr. Follet's bungalow, Malabar Hill.

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED, salary Rs. 30 a month. Good writing indispensable: No objection to a boy fresh from school. Address P, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO-DAY'S Ices, Chocolate, Vanilla, Lemon and Rose, also Wines, Spirits, and cold drinks of the best quality. At the VIENNA CONFECTIONER, Church-gate-street.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of French best KID GLOVES, with two buttons, at Rs. 2-4 a pair. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, &c.

MATHERAN.—Visitors to Matheran need not bring stores as Shapurjee and Nanabhoy obtain supplies direct from London and sell at Bombay prices. Everything guaranteed fresh and best. Send for Price-list.

TO LET, SEPARATELY, the Upper and Lower FLOOR S of a large airy Bungalow, with good compound, near Tram and Tram, for Rs. 80 and 60 respectively. Last entrances and 2 baths on each floor. Apply C., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE.—Grey Arab HORSE, Rs. 600. Property of Colonel MERRIMAN, Byculla Club.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MRS. COULSON, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, Bespoke Bunder, Ladies' Own Material made up, Charges moderate.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is OPEN to Visitors, excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the Proprietor.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S "SPADE BRAND" WHISKY, as used at the Clubs. Sole Importers, PHIPSON and Co.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SIBA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

GENTLEMEN'S ANGOLA SUITS, neat checks and plaids, Rs. 25. Guaranteed fit and workmanship. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Fort.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5-4 with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £349,974-10-10 Stg.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—Francis and Fucile, No 33, Meadow-street, Bombay. Every requisite for toilet from the best markets in Europe. Saloons elegantly fitted up.

FOR SALE a small Consignment of high-class Indian manufactured Cigars, of a description never before imported into this Presidency, JOSEPH SOARES, 33 Elphinstone Circle.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT in first class Steamers. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—The large and new-built well-furnished BUNGALOW, "Oracle Barn," is TO BE LET for the hot season 1886. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., near *Times of India* Office.

MALWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

GENT'S PATENT DANCING PUMPS and for the EVENING WEAR, by the best London makers Rs. 13-8. Also Patent Oxford Shoes Rs. 14. BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

BAPTY'S HORSE-FOOD ready for use. Keeps horses in regular good condition; cheaper than gram and not so useful to Ghorawallas; delivered free of cartage throughout the city. Samples and prices from the MANAGER, Bapty Brothers, Limited, Bombay.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is REOPENED; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

PICKLED SALMON, 8 annas per lb. DRIED SPRATS, 10 as. per tin. DIGBY CHICKS, 10 as. per tin.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO., LONDON,

EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

"GOODE'S DESICCATED HORSE FOOD."

LARGELY used in England by some of the most eminent Trainers at Newmarket and by breeders of both Horses and Cattle. Recommended by many Veterinary Surgeons for all kinds of Horses, but especially for bad feeders; also by Colonel Herio Maitland C.B. who tried it in the late Soudan Campaign and highly approved of it.

Is essentially a "Food" and not a condiment.

"FOR HORSE IN REGULAR WORK."

	per day, Desiccated	or	per day Desiccated
Goode's Food	5 lbs.	Goode's Food	2½ lbs.
Hay	14 lbs.	Gram, Barley or Oats	4 lbs.
		Hay	14 lbs.

"FOR HORSE IN HARD OR FAST WORK."

Goode's Food	Desiccated 8 lbs.	Goode's Food	Desiccated 5 lbs.
Hay	10 lbs.	Gram, Barley or Oats	5 lbs.
		Hay	10 lbs.

ROGERS & Co., Agents.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of HER MAJESTY'S SCREW STEAMSHIP PHLOMEL will be received by the Naval Commander-in-Chief on board H.M.S. Bacchante up to noon of WEDNESDAY, 7th April, 1886.

The vessel is will be sold with Engines, Boilers, Masts, Yards, Sails, Awnings and Spars, Anchors and Cables, and such Boats and other stores as may be on board as she now lies in Bombay Harbour.

Each Tender before being considered must be accompanied by a cheque on the Bombay Bank or other recognised mercantile banking firm equal to 25 per cent. of the amount offered, and the balance must be paid within 48 hours of acceptance of the tender and before delivery is taken.

The Tenders will be submitted to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for decision.

The Vessel will be at the risk and charge of the Purchaser from the date of the acceptance of the Tender is communicated to him.

The following description of the vessel is believed to be correct, but any errors or misstatements shall not annul the sale, nor shall any compensation be allowed on that account.

Tonnage—Old measurement	864
Tonnage displacement	925
When Built	in the year 1867
Where Built	At Deptford
Length between perpendiculars	170 ft.
Breadth	29 ft.
Draught of water when deep	Forward 10 ft. Aft 10 ft. 6 in.
Engines	Horizontal double acting
Boilers	Two Rectangular Tubulars
Horse Power	Nominal 160 Indicated 800
Full speed on Trial Trip	Kts. 11.
Coal can stow in Bunkers	tons 103

The vessel will be open for inspection on applying for an order to the Naval Commander-in-Chief or the Director of Indian Marine on and after the 1st April, 1886.

F. W. RICHARDS, Rear Admiral & Commander-in-Chief.

Bacchante at Bombay, 29th March, 1886.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the Office and at the book-sellers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF BRASS AND IRON TUBES, HYDROMETERS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th inst. at 2 p.m. in the B. I. S. N. Company's Dock Yard, Mazagon:—

A quantity of brass and iron tubes, hydrometers, iron shackles, tubes, ferrules, India-rubber suction hose, empty soda water bottles, urinals, &c., &c.

1 old propeller shaft.
1 cast iron stern tube.

AUCTION SALE of Cast Iron and other Materials at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Wari Bunder—

About 130 tons cast iron, portions of turn-tables.
About 50 tons of cast iron crossing bodies.
About 17 tons of wrought iron bridge bracings.
Cast iron coke oven door.
Dismantled travelling crane, &c. &c.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases sulphate of quinine by Pellitier.
2 „ alpaca umbrellas.
1 „ pouch and brass burnishing polish by Day and Martin
30 „ Lager beer in quarts.
1 „ German-silver sheets, 3 by 2
1 bale coloured handkerchiefs
3 bales grey mulls
1 case white doria and checks
2 „ silk poplin and brocades
3 „ coloured prints
Household furniture, such as tables, chairs, press, sideboard, teapoys, &c.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, April 5, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the tent behind the Colaba Station, the blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a first-rate Singer's sewing machine, a double-pole tent, a handsome fast-trotting grey pony with harness, &c., &c., the property of WALTER CARTER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Port Store-keeper, State Railways, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 12th April, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the State Railways Store Depot, Nesbit Lane, Byculla, the following stores, consisting of cases of bolts, spring plates, axles, without brasses, broken iron wire gauze, roof lamp reflectors, head collars for horses, horse hides English, dressed white, old punkahs, old iron tables, oversized travelling crane in erecting sheds, almirahs or teak racks, deal wood almirah, a large quantity of carved galvanised corrugated iron sheets 7', 4' × 2' 2" No. 18 gauze, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 19th April next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pedder-road, Chumbulla Hill, their very valuable and handsome black wood, teakwood and satinwood, French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany full-toned grand square pianoforte, by Richard Lipp & Son, very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frames, handsome Hinks's patent duplex standing and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., &c., the property of T. W. RAWLINS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, April 5, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th April, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

Also the property of the Harbour Mission, if not previously disposed of.

One copper fastened clinker built gig of Gravesend.

USUAL WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th April, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales long-cloth.
7 „ dhoties.
4 cases sarrias.
15 „ prints.
4 „ sacrapast.
10 bales brown papers.

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Mr. Henry Hill, consisting of wearing apparel, one gold open-faced watch by Cottrell, one silver watch by Baumgart, gold necklace with locket, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mollial Bhogilal Damania.—

B 52 55—4 cases 2233 lbs. first quality Basis and Silvas German silver sheets
J R 61-0—10 cases 5337 lbs. third quality do
A B 8 -3-4 „ 1818 lbs. „ do
A B 71-75—5 „ 1575 lbs. „ wire.

At 2-30 P.M

1 handsome strong-built brougham
1 „ „ mail-phaeton
1 „ landau
1 „ commodious office shigram with a pony and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th April, sale commencing at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction without reserve, at their rooms, the valuable household furniture of a gentleman going to England, the same comprises glasswares, very handsome teak wood and satin writing table with pigeon-hole press, dressing table with mirror glass, washhand table with marble top and set with basin and ewer, chairs to match, English-made oakwood writing table with drawers, dining table in four pieces, side table, hanging and enlarged arm and without arm chairs, bentwood and office chairs, a handsome 5 stops harmonium by Mason and Hamlin, iron cots, half-back sofas, Brussels and Cashmay carpets, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF GOOD OOMRA COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sassoon Bunder, Colaba, in the Jetha of Messrs. Vellaet Brothers, by order of Messrs. Tokersey and on account and at the risk of Bhowanjee Dadabhai—

100 full-pressed bales good Oomra cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, on account and at the risk of Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rahman and Dyal Muthoora, the undermentioned 17,433 bundles of hoop iron of assorted sizes, viz. 1, 1¼ and 1½ in cut lengths of D M in diamond—1202 bundles hoop iron ex Clan Sinclair.

603	do.	do.	Simoon.
602	do.	do.	City of Carthage.
1212	do.	do.	do.
1199	do.	do.	Rydal Hall.
1199	do.	do.	do.
1208	do.	do.	Clan Ogilvie.
1230	do.	do.	Victoria.
993	do.	do.	City of Rhine.
1197	do.	do.	do.
1200	do.	do.	Sorrento.
1210	do.	do.	Eton Hall.
1214	do.	do.	do.
1214	do.	do.	City of Venice.
1194	do.	do.	Clan Mackenzie.
1210	do.	do.	City of Carthage.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 10th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Frere Road, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpet, &c., the property of Mr. J. CRAUDFIELD.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, opposite the post office, the valuable and handsome French-polished, carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, one first-class mahogany miniature billiard table by J. Roberts and Co. with balls, cues, &c, complete, one handsome English-built victoria with a grey bay Arab horse, real China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, real Persian and Brussels carpets, superior large size oil paintings, and oleographs, Hinks' duplex table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c, &c, the property of A. J. BROOKS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on a date to be hereafter fixed, the effects of the late C B Izon, Esq, C S, the same comprise a best electroplated ware gold and silver watches, pocket pistols, flutes, wearing apparel, wine and a large number of valuable books.

Catalogues of books will be published and the same will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 5, 1886.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS:

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.,

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for the sale of AYALA'S EXTRA QUALITY DRY CHAMPAGNE, the brand which is now used by the principal Military Messes in India.

QUARTS ..... Rs. 56-0 per doz.
PINTS ..... „ 29-8 per doz.

PHIPSON & Co.

LIST OF WINES ON APPLICATION.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undermined:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	.. ..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 55 0	Rs. 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 44 0	„ ..
Dry Elite	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	.. ..

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FARSTMANN, SOHNS, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ..
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ..
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ ..

From OTTO PRUMS, MAYENCE

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ..
Liebfraumilch	„ ..	„ 21 0
Bernacasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 28 0	„ .. 0

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Monthly Meeting, Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p.m.
Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 3rd:—Taif (s), from Mauritius; Prinz Alexander (s), Cardiff; and Aspatria (s), Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Sirsa (s), from Calcutta; and H. M. S. Osprey Rushire.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 3rd:—Bangalore (s), for Mauritius; Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur; H. M. S. Malabar, England; F. Primavesi (s), Genoa and Marseilles; Clan Buchanan (s), Marseilles; Britania (s), Liverpool; Pekin (s), China, &c.; St. Dunstan (s), Hull; Khalif (s), Genoa; and Elektra (s), Trieste.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Peshawur entered and the s. s. Pekin and Britannia left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Teheran will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 10 a.m. Only letters, &c., marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

FOUNDERING OF A NATIVE BOAT.—On Friday, about noon, a machwa belonging to Dajee Lukmon, laden with shells, making for Arthur Bunder, struck on a rock and sank. The loss is estimated at Rs. 400.

FIRE.—On Friday, about midnight, a fire broke out in a stack of straw standing near a small chawl at Dharavi, which spread rapidly to the chawl, and the whole of the property was burnt down to the ground within a short time. The origin of the fire is attributed to careless smoking. The damage is estimated at Rs. 567.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW:—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Old Memon Wara, on the body of Cajee Esmail Cajee Abba, aged 25 years, a cook in the service of Mr. Ebrahimbhoy Dada. At about noon on that day deceased accidentally overbalanced himself while looking out of a window on the second storey of his master's house, and fell out into the street, fracturing his skull. He died instantaneously. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of a Hindoo female child, aged one year and nine months, named Seeta. Deceased, on the 26th ultimo, sustained severe scalds about her body by a chattie of boiling water having accidentally capsized on her while playing near a fireplace at her house in Coolywada, Mandvie. She died from its effects on Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death from scalds was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at Khetwady 10th Lane, on the body of Aba Bappoo aged 19 years, a bullock cart driver. About seven days ago, while deceased was wailing with his cart with several others, for a load of grain at a grain godown in Argyll Road, the bullocks of one of the carts backed upon him and one of the wheels grazed his left heel, inflicting a severe wound. He was treated at the J. J. Hospital and returned home. About three days ago spasms set in, which continued up to the time of his death, which took place at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—At the Fort Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. W. B. Jones, chief engineer of the S. S. Dunstan, applied for a warrant before Mr. Cooper against Munnu Hurry, a coal weigher, on a charge of cheating. It appeared that the s.s. St. Dunstan was shipping coal in the Prince's Dock, and the accused was attending to the weights. While the coal was being weighed on three or four occasions he lifted the scale containing the weights and thus caused a short weigument to be delivered. Each time he caused a short delivery of about 10lbs. of coal. Mr. Jones, on observing this, drew the attention of the second engineer to it, who saw him do so again, and then reported the matter to the police. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—A coroner's in quest was held on Saturday at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of a Hindoo woman, name unknown. Deceased was apparently a mendicant of the Mahar caste. On Friday night, about half-past 8 o'clock, her body was found lying across the outside rail of the upline of B. B. & C. I. Railway to the north of the Bellasis Road Overbridge. The abdomen was found torn open. A brass cup and a small tin box were lying beside her. She had bangles on her wrist, but no money was found on her person. There was no wicket or turn-stile at the spot, but the line was guarded by a wire fencing. The following verdict was recorded:—That the death of the deceased was caused by her having been run over by a railway train, but under what circumstances there is no evidence to say.

A NOVEL APPLICATION.—A young Eurasian, appeared before Mr. Cooper on Saturday, and made a most rambling statement. He presented a chit to his Worship signed George Michael Heath. His statement was to the effect that he had aristocratic relations and influential friends, with whom, however, he was unable to communicate. He had written to the authorities of the Bombay Bank about some accounts of his, but as no reply was returned, he had ventured to address the Surgeon-General. He was at present living at the Telegraph quarters, and had been a witness to the civilisation of Bombay. Mr. Cooper asked him what he wanted. He replied a letter to the Bank of Bombay about his accounts. It was apparent from his statement he was not in his right senses, and his Worship told him to come in two or three days, when he would forward any letter for him to the Bank. The applicant left the Court, and his Worship directed a police officer to make inquiries concerning him.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Mahadoo Narayen, a noted character, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Desai of Dongri upon three separate charges of theft of property, consisting of turbans, dhuturs, sarees, and three brass plates, of the collective value of Rs. 22-8-0, the property of Ramkrishna Pandoo and two others residing at Peer Khan Lane and its vicinity. He was arrested on suspicion, and his house at Doorga Devi was searched, when the property belonging to the three complainants was recovered. The accused pleaded guilty to the three charges, and also admitted a previous conviction. He was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ASSAULT.—The adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday at the coroner's bungalow, Clare Road, Byculla, into the circumstances connected with death of Fatma, woman, aged about 45 years. The deceased and her daughter named Rabbai lived in a chawl at Trimbuck Purashram street, on the 16th ultimo, Sew Nuudun Mathadeen, the rent collector of the chawl, went to the deceased's daughter and demanded the water rate; as she had not the money, she asked him to call the next day. An altercation ensued, on which Rabbai, seized him by his coat, when he called three other persons, named Purmanund Sungata, Ramanund Mathadeen and Ladheen Juggernath to his assistance. Purmanund struck the deceased on the right forearm causing a fracture to it, and while deceased was running away from her assailant, she was kicked by Mathadeen on the abdomen, and she fell down unconscious. An alarm was raised, which brought the police to the scene, and the deceased and her daughter were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the deceased was detained under medical treatment and Rabbai was discharged after her wounds had been attended to. The deceased subsequently died on the morning of Friday, the 2nd instant at 3 o'clock. Dr. George Balabridge, the Acting Senior-Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, said that deceased was admitted on the 16th ultimo suffering from a fracture of one of the bones of the right forearm. Deceased also complained of pains and tenderness in the abdomen, but there were no external marks of injury. Witness made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and found extreme peritonites, which, in his opinion, was the cause of death. He thought the peritonitis was not improbably the result of the injury. The inquest stands adjourned for further inquiry.

MR. COOVERJEE COWASJEE, Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate, first-class, of Tannah, has retired from the service of Government from the 1st instant. Mr. Cooverjee entered the public service in a very humble capacity as a clerk in the office of the Collector of Surat, his native place. Though not well educated, he rapidly rose in clerkly pursuits by dint of his intelligence and unflagging industry, and was promoted to be a first-class mamlutdar in the Surat district. On the organisation of the late Inam Commission, in the Bombay Presidency, in Guserat, called the Alienation Department, for the investigation of cash and land allowances enjoyed by a certain class of persons, Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee, Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, and Mr. Appajee Ramchandra, were appointed assistants to Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, in charge of the Surat Collectorate. Several thousands of claims to ready-money and land alienations were thoroughly investigated, and it was discovered that numerous allowances were defrayed out of the Government treasury on untenable grounds, and were consequently disallowed. The department had by that time earned an unenviable notoriety and had fallen into public disfavour; and after an existence of some ten or twelve years, it was finally closed. Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee during this time having displayed great energy, zeal, and fidelity, was, on the abolition of the Alienation Department, appointed Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Ahmedabad. He was a very strict and work exacting officer. On the nomination of Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji as Dewan of Baroda, Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee was selected to be a magistrate in the service of the Gaekwar; but after a short while, his services were again required by the British Government, and he was transferred to Tannah, from which he has just retired after a lengthened service of nearly forty-four years. Though far above the age of fifty-five, at which period of life a public servant is ordinarily required to retire, Government were pleased to extend the term of his official duties from time to time, until it reached the unusual period of forty-four years; and after an honourable and faithful career, he now retired to enjoy his well earned rest.

A VOLUNTEER SHOOTING MATCH.

ON Saturday morning, 3rd April, 1886, a return match between a team of seven men of Captain Roughton's or E Company of the Bombay Volunteers and seven men of Captain Luard's or A Company, B. B. and C. I. R. Volunteer Corps, took place on the range of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps at Cooria, and ended in an easy victory for Captain Luard's team by 54 points. The conditions were 10 shots at 200 yards standing and 500 yards prone.

A. Co., B. B. AND C. I. R. VOL. CORPS.

	yds. 200	yds. 500	Total
Lieutenant C. Parker	32	35	67
" J. H. Wardall	30	31	61
Serjt. Major A. R. Scott	34	32	66
Col. Serjt. T. Thompson	31	29	60
Serjt. M. E. Durham	36	31	67
Lce. Corpl. E. H. Cochrane	31	24	55
Vol. T. A. Thompson	26	31	57
		Total	433

E. Co., BOMBAY VOL. RIFLES.

	yds. 200	yds. 500	Total
Captain G. W. Roughton	10	20	30
Sergt. Instr. Baker	12	27	39
Col. Serjt. W. G. Malwin	29	22	51
Serjt. D. J. Sharp	30	34	64
Vol. D. B. Stacey	32	36	68
Vol. L. Crowley	31	33	64
Vol. T. Thomas	30	33	63
		Total	379

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY A MARATHI NEWSPAPER.

AT the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Cooper, Mr. Balcrishna Kirtikar, solicitor, filed an information on behalf of Anundrao Moreshwar Pooranditare, charging Cashinath Bhairow Limaye, printer and publisher of a fortnightly paper called the *Gayadarsha* (*Mirror of the Worlds*) with defamation, and with publishing a defamatory letter.

In his information the complainant stated he is a priest by profession, and belonged to the Shukle Yajervedi Brahman caste. Through jealousy the Chitpavan Brahmans designated his community by the name of *Palse*. He was in the habit of perusing a weekly Marathi paper called the *Gayadarsha* (*Mirror of the World*), published and printed at Ahmednuggur by one Cashinath Bhairow Limaye. The paper had many subscribers in Bombay, and informant knew it was despatched here to the address of Zaoji Dadaji, proprietor of the Nirnaya Sagar Press. He happened to read in the issue of the paper of the 6th September last, under its correspondence column, a letter in the Marathi language addressed to the editor under the *nom de plume* of, "Brahamanurah Khare Abhimani," defaming, among others, his caste in general, and containing false insinuations made specially to harm the reputation of his caste, and thereby himself individually and his calling. The members of it were in the enjoyment of sacerdotal rights for several centuries past, and it was not true, as alleged in the letter, that the caste were trying to mix themselves for the first time among the Brahmans. Informant affirmed it was maliciously and falsely alleged in the letter "and the High Court had decided that the Palshias were Snudras." The letter was calculated to harm the reputation of his caste, and put them and their priests to the loss of their *Vriti*. Informant called on the editor of the paper for the name of his correspondent and to tender an apology. Two names were furnished, but he has reason to believe they are false.

A summons was granted by his Worship.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Mr and Mrs J H Grant, C S, Collector of Bombay
b Bgdr-Genl and Mrs Nimmo, Nusseerabad
b Depy Surgeon-General and Mrs Pinkerton, Kurrachee
b Mrs Duncan, Kurrachee
Col Pelly, R A, Bombay
b Col and Mrs Andrews, Bangalore
b Lieut B T Mahon, 8th Hussars, Meerut.
b Lieut R E Gallwdo, 4th Hussars, Meerut.
b Lieut C Williams, 3rd Da Guards, Muttra
b Capt Lindsay, 97th Regt, Hurnai
b Capt Noel, 68th L I
b Col Stockwell, Rurki
b Mr H Derry
b Major and Mrs Coplinger, Rawal Pindi
b Surgn-Major Rahilly, Sidney
b Mr W Cole, Cumbum
b Mr G H Wheeler
b Col Ward
b Mr De Cansey, Punjab
b Master De Cansey, Punjab
b Lieut G E Benson
b Major Humphrey, A P D
b Lt Douglas Hamilton, 33rd Regt, Rawal Pindi
b Surgeon Smyth, M S, Rawal Pindi
b Capt and Mrs Leslie
b Mr E Gordon, D I Khan
b Col Murray, Muttra
b Col and Mrs Charles Grant, Neemuch
b Mr and Miss Laurd, England.
b Mr D Stewart
b Capt T D Inglis, R A, Belgaum
b Surg-Major Stock
b Col and Mrs A H Murray
b Mr J Hugonin, Austria
b Mr and Mrs. Moffat, England
Lieut G H Nelson
Capt Sands, A P D, England
b Mrs Sands, England
b Surgn A G Thompson, I M D, England
a Mr and Mrs Dobbie
Mr and Mrs Will, Amraoati
b Lieut Ray
Mr F Taylor, Bristol
b Capt Cunningham
b Mr W H White, CE, Kathiawar
b Capt and Mrs Reilly
b Col A M Rawlins, R H A, Secunderabad
b Mr W S Meyer, MCS
b Miss Isabel M Argus
Mr and Mrs Abud, Kathiawar
Mr R Knight, CS, Dharwar
Mr H W Keys
Surgn-Major and Mrs Carmedeal, Almora
Mrs Mackay
Mr S N Squire
Mr T R Bell, Haligot
Mr G P Millard
b Mr W P Honsdew, P W D, Agra

TAYLOR'S HOTEL.

b Lt-Col and Mrs Hodgson
b Mrs Hodgson
b Mrs D O'Sullivan
Lt C F and Mrs Beville, Bombay
Mr and Mrs B Huggett, Bombay
Mr and Mrs A Campbell, Bombay
Mr and Mrs J L Greaves, Bombay
b Mr W Phipps, Bombay
b Mr N Lemare, Bombay
b Miss Ewart, England
b Mr and Mrs Rickie, Cawnpore
b Mr J Perrott
b Mr C M Brendon
Mr C Clavering, Simla.
Lt Palin, Bhuj
Lt de Nimes de Ponthien, Bhuj
b Major Milner, Ahmedabad
b Mr R Julian, Bombay
b Mr A Taylor, Bombay
b Mr C L Maclean, Mangalore
b Lt and Mrs R C Andrews, Cannanore
b Lt and Mrs Carter, England
b Mr Corrie Bird
b Mrs Sheppard, Secunderabad
b Col H Thompson and friend
b Capt and Mrs Abbott, Simla
b Major Sheringham, Umballa
b Mr A Elliott, Akola
b Col and Mrs Plowden, Saugor
b Surgn James, Ellichpore
b Mr James, Ellichpore
b Surgn Major and Mrs MacConaghy, Dharwar
b Major Hammick, Poona
b Col and Mrs Berger, Roorkee
b Miss Berger, Roorkee
b Mrs Evelyn Gurdon, Sialkote
Lt Gleadow
b Col and Mrs R Campbell
Lt H R Cox, 6th I R Dragoons, England.
b Col Dyson Laurie
b Mr and Mrs M Coates, England
b Major W Lock, Kathiawar
b Mr and Mrs E P Henderson, C S
b Mrs Tweddell, Sialkote
b Miss Tribe, Sialkote
Mr and Mrs Noble
b Lt John M Stafford
b Mr A Biermackie
b Mr C J F Webster
b Mrs M E Henderson, Delhi
b Mrs Lemon, Sialkote
b Miss Bushe, Sialkote
b Mr and Mrs Hanetley, Calcutta
b Mr and Mrs Ferguson, C E, Nasik
b Mr and Mrs C A Wilkins, C S, Calcutta
b Mr and Mrs J Hennessey, Maldah
b Mr Middleton
Col and Mrs Douglas
b Mr and Mrs A Shewan, CS
Mr Warton, Bombay
Mr John Bristed, Bombay
b Miss Bristed, Bombay
Mr and Mrs Otte
Mr E Minors, Bombay
Mr Thos Wilson, Bombay
Capt Fenton
Mr Dunoon, Bombay
Mr Lambert, Bombay
b Mr Wesche, Bombay
Mr Harper
b Mr J Crowder, London
Lieut Crooke, R N, H M S Philomel
Mr St Quinton Byrne, Bombay
Mr H Walsh, Bombay
b Mr Fernie, Bombay

Residents left during week marked (*b*) thus.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 8.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

THE BELLARY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Bellary Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held on Tuesday, the 30th March, 1886, at the office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, at which the following Directors' report was read and adopted:—

"The directors have again the pleasure to lay before you the usual half-yearly balance sheet and statement of profit and loss made up to 31st December, 1885.

The high prices of cotton continued during the past half-year, and owing to the failure of cotton crops in Bellary, cotton had to be brought from other stations at great expense of railway and other charges. Moreover, owing to the extraordinary heavy rains in Bellary, the water level rose so high as to fill up the chimney flue with water, so that it was found impossible to work the mill for nearly a fortnight. It will therefore, no doubt, be considered satisfactory that, notwithstanding the above drawbacks, the net profits during the six months have amounted to Rs. 24,702-4-8 or at the rate of over 11 per cent. per annum. As there was a balance of Rs. 153-7-4 now brought forward from last half-year the total amount at the credit of profit and loss account stands at Rs. 24,915-12-0.

From the above amount, your directors propose to pay a dividend of Rs. 22-8-0 per share, which will absorb Rs. 19,597-8-0, and to write off Rs. 5,000 for depreciation of machinery, and carry forward Rs. 318-4-0 to next half-year.

As intimated in the last report and in accordance with a special resolution of the shareholders, your directors have arranged for a loan of Rs. 2,00,000 at an interest of 8 per cent. per annum, and have ordered about 5,000 ring throstle spindles and the necessary preparation machinery from Messrs. Howard and Bullough, and they expect that a portion of this machinery at least must have been shipped by this time and the remainder will also soon follow. This portion can be located in the present building, and can be worked sooner than the loom.

The building for the extension is going on, and your directors have no doubt that a good deal of the new machinery will be working during the current half-year. Your directors have also sent an order for looms; but the order has not yet been executed, as a number of inquiries had to be made before definitely giving the order.

Your directors are glad to state that the demand for the production of the mill has greatly increased, so that we have been unable to supply all the requirements. No stocks now accumulate, and the quality is so much liked, that of late we have been able to increase the selling rates of yarn. It is now considered one of good quality.

The prospects for the current year appear to your directors to be very promising. The crops are said to be good in the district, and there is every chance of cheap cotton to be had, so that your directors hope to present you with a much more favourable balance sheet at the next meeting.

Mr. P. C. Anantacharloo having resigned his seat on the board, your directors have appointed Mr. K. Venkata row, to be a director in his place, which they trust will be confirmed by the shareholders.

It was further resolved that a dividend of Rs. 22-8 per share, or at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, be made payable at the office of the secretaries and treasurers on and after the 5th April, 1886, and that Mr. K. Venkatarow, who had been appointed as director by the board in place of Mr. P. C. Anantacharloo resigned, be confirmed.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 30th March:—

THE ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. BRITANNIA.

Read Government Resolution No. 151, dated 27th March, upon a letter from the Port Officer, which submits reports relating to an accident to the s. s. Britannia when approaching the Prince's Dock entrance at 11-30 p. m. on 21st instant in pilotage charge of Mr. J. Smith, Harbour Master, and which states that in the opinion of the steamer has expressed a preference, to have the case investigated by a Departmental Committee, there does not appear to be any necessity for calling a marine court of inquiry; that the captain and agents are willing to forego the evidence required, and that the circumstances of the case will be fully met by a committee of departmental officers. Government intimate that if the captain and agents and also the Port Trustees consent the inquiry may be held by a committee of departmental officers nominated by the Port Officer.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 29th March, inquiring whether Trustees concur.

Resolution.—The Trustees consent to the inquiry being held by a committee of departmental officers to be nominated by the Port Officer.

THE SASSOON DOCK.

Submitted letter from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated 13th February, stating that some revision and extension of the B. B. and C. I. Railway sidings at Colaba will shortly be made, and that the scheme involves an alteration of the Sassoon Dock siding which is the property of the Trust. He forwards a plan showing the proposed re-arrangement, and hopes to receive the assent of the Trustees to it so far as they are concerned. He states that he is of opinion that it would be best for the Trust to surrender the small strip of land on which the siding is laid, and also the siding itself as far as the point B on the plan forwarded by him, receiving from the Railway Company the value of the materials and an undertaking that the Trust shall always enjoy the facilities of approach to the Sassoon Dock which they at present have, and that the Trust would be relieved of the maintenance of the siding.

Submitted report by Engineer, dated 6th March. He states that the area required by the Railway Company is 1,311 square yards, which, at Rs. 8-0-10, the price at which it has been offered to the Railway Company, is 10,556-4-2, to which add materials from gate to B on plan, say, Rs. 1,695—total Rs. 12,251-4-6. But as the Trust will be saved cost of maintenance of portion of siding to be transferred, say Rs. 107 per annum, at capitalized rate, to be deducted, Rs. 2,140, leaving Rs. 10,111-4-6, which, he considers, ought to be paid for the siding and land. Submitted draft letter offering to accept for the portion of the siding which Government desire to transfer to the Railway Company, one-half the price recently given for the adjacent land, or Rs 4-0-5 per square yard, Government in addition paying the value of the sidings to B on plan Rs. 1,695, and maintaining them for the future, also guaranteeing to the facilities of approach to Sassoon Dock which they at present have.

Resolution.—The reply to Government should be sent as drafted.

THE CLEARING OF GOODS FROM THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Read letter from the honorary secretary, Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association, dated 17th March, stating that the members of the Association complain of the inconvenience and expense they are put to by reason of only 5 free days being allowed for clearing goods from Prince's Dock, even if the 5 days allowed include one or more Bank or public holidays. He therefore requests that the rule be modified, so that 5 days may be allowed exclusive of any holidays that may fall within the time.

Read report by Dock Superintendent, dated 22nd March. He observes that in England 48 hours is the longest period allowed on the Dock quay or in transit sheds, and that at Calcutta only 36 hours are allowed free, although a charge is levied for allowing transit sheds cleared of one steamer's cargo to permit of another being stored in the same shed, and that if any change were made he considers it should be in the direction of a reduction instead of an increase of number of "free" days allowed on the wharf and in sheds.

Resolution.—The Association should be informed that the Trustees are unable to comply with their request, and they should be reminded that at Calcutta only 36 hours are allowed free for the removal of goods from the quay

CRIME IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

Submitted letter from the Commissioner of Police, dated 30th January, forwarding, for perusal of the Trustees, copy of the annual report of crime for the year 1885 in the Prince's Dock submitted by Mr. Ingram, the Inspector in charge, and inviting special consideration of the remarks in the concluding para. of the report, in the hope that some assistance may be given to Mr. Ellison, the harbour chaplain, in his endeavours to open a reading-room by a grant of money from the Port Trust funds. The para. referred to is as follows:—

I attribute the great improvement in their (the sailors') behaviour to the influence of Mr. Ellison, the harbour chaplain, who visits them on board of their ships and who is about to open a large reading-room on the Frere Road close to the seamen's church. The Methodists have also opened a reading-room (in which they hold a service at night) on the Frere Road, near the Victoria Hotel. The Coffee and Reading-room of the Young Men's Christian Association is still open, but the fact of its being inside the dock gates causes, I think, the attendance to be smaller than it would otherwise be.

Read minutes of Trustees to whom papers had been circulated.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For the week ending 27th March 1886.	For the week ending 27th March 1885.
Vessels piloted into harbour	22	26
" out of "	16	23
" transported "	13	23
" attended to "	1	4

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 26th March 1886.	For week ending 26th March 1885.
Vessels entered	14	13
" left	16	10
" remaining in Dock	13	16

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair gloriously beautiful, as well as promotes the growth on the hair on bald spots, where the roots are not decayed. Use your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3, 6, 9, 12 per bottle. Sold w dressing and Perfumery Co., [illegible] Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

THE following is the report of the general committee of the Bombay Military Relief Fund:—The General Committee of the Bombay Military Relief Fund have now to lay before the subscribers and the public a report of their work and proceedings, and of the relief given by them to disabled European and Indian soldiers, and to the families of those who were killed or died while engaged in the operations of the late Afghan war. During the Afghan war a universal feeling of sympathy with the sufferers through the war arose throughout India; this feeling found expression in all races and classes. It is very gratifying to the general committee to be able to report that the appeal they sent forth to the public was generously and nobly responded to, not only by Native Princes and Chiefs, but also by the public; how well the appeal was responded to may be seen from the list of subscribers given in the appendices. While subscriptions were being paid into the Bank of Bombay, the honorary secretaries put themselves in communication with the commanding officers of all the regiments which had been engaged in this campaign, and requested them to furnish the general committee with correct statements and returns of soldiers who had been killed or wounded or who had died from sickness while engaged in this war. Some time had to elapse before the committee were able to obtain complete lists, and until the receipt of such lists and information, the committee did not think it expedient to commence any distribution of money. In the meantime, and until complete lists of persons who were entitled to relief were received by the honorary secretaries, the general committee authorized the secretaries to disburse about Rs. 1,500 among widows of the 1st Grenadiers, N. I., who were reported to be needing relief in Bombay, to enable them to proceed to their native villages, and other urgent cases of distress. Out of Rs. 1,500 placed at their disposal, the honorary secretaries forwarded Rs. 500 to Colonel Anderson, the Officer Commanding the 1st Grenadiers and requested him to distribute the money immediately among the most distressed of the families. From various statements and returns obtained by the honorary secretaries it appears that out of the 41 regiments engaged in the field, the greatest relief was afforded to the 1st Grenadiers. Considerable information regarding claimants having been collected and tested, it was now the wish of the general committee to proceed to an immediate distribution of relief amongst claimants whose right to relief had been ascertained, and they resolved to distribute about Rs. 60,000 as a first instalment. The general committee were of opinion that, in this first distribution, relief should be confined to widows and dependant orphans only, and that the claims of fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters, and other relatives of deceased soldiers should only be considered on special recommendations from the commanding officers of regiments.

It was further agreed that Rs. 300 be paid to each European widow and to each European orphan, and Rs. 100 to each native widow and to each orphan of native soldiers only; Rs. 50 to each disabled camp-follower and Rs. 30 to each widow and to each orphan of camp-followers. The honorary secretaries were further authorized to relieve, on the same principles, any claims which might subsequently arise. With those instructions the honorary secretaries commenced the first distribution on the 4th day of February, 1881. By this time there had been paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of this fund Rs. 1,80,472-13-11. Out of this sum, Rs. 94,924-11-6 were forwarded to the commanding officers of regiments for distribution according to the scale fixed by the general committee, but in the case of European widows and children Rs. 100 as an instalment were forwarded, and the opinion of commanding officers and others was asked as to how the balance should be paid, having in view the interests of the widows and children. Before the honorary secretaries had received reply to their inquiries, the names of a very large number of additional claimants were received. The difficult position in which the fund was placed as regards continuing the distribution after the first distribution of Rs. 94-924-11-6 was inadequate to meet the demand of all registered claims, if further distribution on the scale fixed by the general committee was to be continued. This question was brought to the notice of the general committee, who, at their meeting held on the 18th day of March, 1882, after considerable deliberation, resolved to authorize the honorary secretaries to act as they thought best in the emergency, and to reduce the scale of relief first proposed and to substitute another lower scale, retaining, however, the same ratio of 10 to 3 between sums allotted to the families of European and native, and to continue the payment of Rs. 50 and Rs. 30 to each disabled camp-follower and widow and orphan. With the object of further enabling the honorary secretaries to meet all claims, the general committee also resolved:—"That all applications for assistance from European officers and to their families be referred to the London Committee, and that the relief proposed to be granted to widows, whether European or native, be withheld in case of remarriage." The honorary secretaries, having read and stated as claims remaining unpaid, after careful calculation arrived at a new scale of Rs. 266 in place of 300, being Rs. 34 less; and Rs. 88 in place of Rs. 100, being Rs. 12 less; the sum fixed in the ratio of the scale the new scale thus fixed bearing nearly the same ratio of 3 to 1. With the adoption of this new scale the anxiety of the committee and of the honorary secretaries was greatly relieved. They were now able to close the list of claims to which they had hitherto received and registered in the office. On the 14th of February, 1883, the honorary secretaries unexpectedly received the handsome contribution of Rs. 70,497-5-0 from the Calcutta Patriotic Fund Committee, with a request that the whole of the amount should be forwarded for distribution among the families of British soldiers according to a list which had been sent with the contribution. The honorary secretaries carefully compared this list with their list of claimants, and struck out the names of claimants who had been reported either untraceable or dead. The sum payable to these persons amounted to Rs. 2,227-5-0. The secretaries asked permission of the Calcutta Patriotic Fund Committee to retain this amount for disbursement. The Calcutta Patriotic Fund Committee agreed to this proposal, and the secretaries remitted the balance of Rs. 68,270 to Major James Gildea, Honorary Secretary, Afghan War Relief Fund, England, for distribution according to the wishes of the Calcutta Patriotic Fund Committee. The total subscriptions which have been paid into the Bank of Bombay from 21st August, 1880, up to the date of winding up operations is Rs. 2,74,147 10-8, including Rs. 70,497-5-0 received from the Committee of the Calcutta Patriotic Fund.

Out of this sum of Rs. 2,74,147-10-8, Rs. 1,77,463-3-10 were forwarded to commanding officers and other agents for distribution; Rs. 52,020-9-8 were remitted to Major James Gildea, Honorary Secretary, Afghan War Relief Fund, for claimants in England, and Rs. 4,518 were forwarded to the managers of schools for the education of children. It will be observed from the statements of accounts that Rs. 1,06,931-1-4 were applied to the relief of European claimants and Rs. 1 57,460-12-0 to Indians.

The following figures will show the number of persons relieved:—*Europeans.*—Widows, 72; orphans, 80; disabled, 41; other relatives—Fathers, 137; mothers, 113; brothers and sisters, 83—333; total Europeans, 495. *Natives.*—Widows, 1 139; orphans, 736; disabled, 33; other relatives—Fathers, 62; mothers, 127; brothers and sisters, 4—173; total natives, 2,072; total numbers relieved, 2,567. The general committee have to commend the discretion of the honorary secretaries in the distribution of the funds to orphans. In allotting the sums apportioned to the European orphans, obvious conditions were laid down so as to secure the utmost benefit to the children. Eight orphans receive the benefit of education and training at the Byculla Schools in Bombay; 3 orphans are taken care of at St. Mary's Institution in Bombay, 3 orphans in the Poona Convent, and 1 orphan in the Karachi Convent; 6 orphans are in the Agra Catholic Institution and 8 orphans are under the care of the Soldiers' Daughters' Home at Hampstead. No better arrangements could have been made for the bringing up, comfort, and protection of these orphans. Major James Gildea, in a letter to the honorary secretaries, in acknowledgment of the remittance of Rs. 11,338, informed them that he had used a certain portion of the money remitted to him in purchasing 8 orphans into the Soldiers' Daughters' Home at Hampstead, and distributed the rest in relieving disabled soldiers and soldiers' widows and orphans. The general committee take this opportunity of tendering their cordial thanks to the commanding officers of all the regiments with whom they had communications for their assistance and hearty co-operation with the honorary secretaries in the collection of information, and in seeking and finding out and identifying claimants who were entitled to relief, and in the furnishing of receipts from claimants for the amounts received by them. The general committee have no hesitation in saying, from the assurances given by the honorary secretaries, that without the aid given by the commanding officers of regiments, the task of distribution by the secretaries could not have been satisfactorily or successfully performed. The numerous statements appended to this report will show how very diligent and careful the honorary secretaries have been in conducting the laborious and responsible duty entrusted to them by the public; and how successfully they have concluded their disinterested labours extending over nearly five years.

The statement of receipts and expenditure will show that in collecting subscriptions and distributing Rs. 2,640,01-12-8 an expenditure of Rs. 7,145-13-4 has been incurred, and there is still left a credit balance of Rs. 3,000 in the hands of the honorary secretaries.

Taking into consideration the long time the distribution required, the general committee are of opinion that the expenditure incurred has been most reasonable and economical. The general committee cannot close their report without offering their most grateful thanks to all subscribers to the Bombay Military Relief Fund for the generous and noble support they gave to this movement.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Skin Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Rose Medical Officer of Health, Bloomsbury, writes:—"In Pulmonary Consumption, in Scrofulous Affections, and in the various Diseases of the Skin associated with the strumous taint, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is very efficacious in improving nutrition and tone, restoring plumpness to the fatty tissue and a healthy colour to the skin very rapidly. The use of Dr. de Jongh's is quite indispensable in the more obstinate and dangerous forms of Skin Disease." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pint, pint, and quart bottles, by all chemists. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., 77 High Holborn London.

HIBERNIA PACANDA.

THE *Times* gives prominence to the following letter on the Irish Question by "Amicus."—While public rumour credits Mr. Gladstone with a disposition to concede "Home Rule" to Mr. Parnell, and the Conservative leaders make no sign of being prepared with any alternative policy but that of "*non possumus*," it may not be unprofitable to suggest a few ideas for the consideration of both parties, with the view of arriving at a compromise which might be beneficial to Great Britain and Ireland alike.

We are all so weary of the long story of Irish disaffection and outrage that most people, I believe, would welcome any arrangement which bid fair to close that gloomy chapter and open a fresh page of brighter promise. But we ought to be very sure, before embarking on any new course of experimental legislation, that any scheme which may be propounded for this purpose will not only allay the present agitation, but will effectually prevent its recurrence. The Irishman has a grievance, and will probably do so to the end of the chapter. But while some of his grievances have been or may be remedied others are simply incurable, and he must learn to put up with them. Among these he must reckon St. George's Channel. That great physical fact accounts for nine-tenths of the troubles, religious, political, and social, under which Ireland has laboured for seven centuries. But for that there would have been no Pale, no civil wars, no rebellions, no confiscations, no need of Ulster plantation, no Grattan's Parliament, no Maynooth, no O'Connell, no Parnell. The people would have become Protestants, like their Celtic brethren in Wales, and would have been as orderly and well-behaved as any other section of the community. Yet, unless a new geological era changes the face of nature, St. George's Channel will continue to keep Ireland in many respects what it has been hitherto—a foreign country.

The Irish Home Rulers appear not only to welcome this grievance, but to be desirous of ut

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 3.

ACCORDING to Reuter's financial telegrams yesterday, Bar Silver in London has further receded 1-16d. say to 48¼d. Sterling Loan has declined to 100¼—a fall of ¼ from the previous quotation. Government 4, and 4½ per cent. Paper have both fallen ¼, being quoted at 72⅞ and 75⅛ respectively. Consols are ¼ lower, at 100⅜, while French Rentes continue unchanged at 108¾.

In the Produce markets Wheat is reported firm and quotations for Hard Red and Club No. 2 to arrive by steamer are advanced by 6d. and 3d., respectively. Linseed shows no change.

COTTON again closed firm in Liverpool, Surats quiet, yesterday, with sales 10,000 bales—500 Surats—but without any change in quotations either on the spot, or to arrive. To-day's advices report a steady market, arrivals firm, with spot prices unchanged, but an advance in Mid-Uplands, April-May delivery, of 1-32d., May-June unchanged, and June-August of 1-64d. The sales amount to 14,000 bales. Yesterday's advices from New York give the receipts at the U. S. ports at 9,000 bales, and quote Mid-Uplands and Futures unchanged at 9 3-16, and 9·49, respectively. The latter quotation is for August, as was also that given yesterday, the previous rate for July futures having been 9·49. The stock in the interior is given as 316,000 bales. To-day's New York quotations show no change.

The total sales for the week in Liverpool aggregate only 57,000 bales, or 9,000 bales less than during the previous week; while Surats were taken to the same extent as in the previous week, viz., 3,000 bales. The stock has, meantime, increased by 4,000 bales, standing now at 713,000 bales; and of Surats by 2,000 bales, making 31,000 bales of East Indian on hand. The total visible supply now shows a further reduction of 10,000 bales, thus reducing it to 2,880,000 bales, the proportion of East Indian, however, being 16,000 bales more than at the close of the previous week. At the U. S. ports the week's receipts have been heavy compared with the preceding two years, showing an increase of 31,000 bales against those in 1885, and 23,000 bales more than the arrival for the same period in 1884. The total receipts from the 1st September now show an increase of 240,000 bales, and of 184,000 bales respectively, as against the two previous years.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1886	1885	1884
Week's receipts	59,000	28,000	37,000
" exports to U. K.	30,000	35,000	36,000
" " Continent	42, 00	21,000	34,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept...	4,72,000	4,552,000	4,608,000
" Exports to U. K. "	1,755,000	2,06,000	2,754,000
" " Continent " "	1,144,000	1,226,000	1,269,000
" Stock in the Ports	852,000	650,000	691,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 2nd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1886	1885	1884
Total supply of all kinds	28,80,000	2,710,000	3,40,000
" " Surats	389,000	333,000	548,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	713,000	1,008,000	1,060,000
" London	22,000	36,000	60,000
American afloat	130,000	120,000	140,000
East Indian "	83,000	52,000	119,000
	948,000	1,216,000	1,3 8,000
Price of Mid-Uplands	5d.	6d.	6 1-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4d.	4 13-16d.	4½d.
Difference	1d.	1 3-16d.	1¾d.

The COTTON market here has been steady to-day, with only a moderate business doing. We have only heard of transactions by *bonâ fide* shippers in Fine Broach, early delivery, at Rs. 198; and in Bengals at Rs. 153 for Good, Rs. 158½ for Fully Good, and Rs. 167 for Fine.

WHEAT.—A slight rise in Home prices, and the news that political difficulties in Eastern Europe continue, has caused prices here to advance considerably. Even at the advance a good deal of business has been put through. For Delhi No. 1 there have been buyers at Rs. 3-13-3, for May, and Rs. 3-13 for June; and for Red Delhi Rs. 3-8-6 for May. Ekdani—85 per cent.—has been sold at Rs. 4 for April-May delivery.

OIL SEEDS are quiet and we have no material change to advise

FREIGHTS are unchanged, market continuing very quiet. We hear of a steamer about 1,700 tons having been fixed for London for May-June loading at 22s., new scale. We quote:—

	Ready	
Liverpool	"	22s. 6d.
London	"	18s. 9d. to 20s.
Open Charter	"	22s. 6d.
Havre	"	27s. 6d.
Dunkirk	"	21s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.
Antwerp	"	21s. 3d.
Marseilles	"	21s. 3d.
Trieste, Venice	"	23s. 9d. at 2s.

EXCHANGE opened quiet and became weaker as the day advanced. Rates for Bank Bills are unaltered; but Credits have been sold for April delivery at 1s 6 3-32d. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 5 29-32d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 6d.	"
Credits "	1s. 6 3-32d.	"
France "	1 90½	"

Rs. 3,50,000 special transfers on Calcutta were made yesterday in London at 1s. 6d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A fair amount of 4 per cent. has been sold for delivery at the end of April at 97⅝ 2 the quotation for ready Paper being 97 13-16, with little doing. 4½ is neglected and nominally unchanged in value.

SHARES.—Bank of Bengals have been done at Rs. 840, an advance of Rs. 20 on the last previous quotation. Mofussal Company have declined Rs. 5, say to Rs. 415. The Share market generally has been quiet, any changes being principally in the Mill Companies, amongst which we note an advance of Rs. 4 in Alliance Cotton and Silk and of Rs. 5 in Morarjee Goculdass; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Katao Mackunjee, of Rs. 2 in Leopold, of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit, and of Rs. 10 in Queen. In Miscellaneous Companies the only change worth noting is a decline of Rs. 2 in Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	fall	2½ p.ct.	720
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	130
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	466
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	120

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10	190
Badhan, Pile & Co. Ld.	5,000	100	100	ex. 18	143
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,62:	200	165	ex. 2)	177
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	00	1-0	2-3p.c	55
Do. New issue	20)		37½	10 2-3p.	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	710
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	L. p.ct.	270
Bombay Saw Mills	80	1,000	1,000	—	121
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	ex. 6	220
Bombay & Barmah Trading Corporation	1,20	2,00	1,500	225	122
Do. (2nd issue)	2,000	62	375	45	3,200ex 800
Do. (3rd issue)		62	375	..	
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	2	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds					102
Cash Bazaar	1,50	100	100	6 p.c.	33
Cooper, Mation & Co. Ld.	5,00	100	100		114
Indian Guarantee Surety ship Associ.	5,000	100	10		11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,0		5	ice 11 25	12
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.		500	300		321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	800	500	200	36 p. a.	300
Kemp & Co. Ld.	1,00	200	175	Rs. 26)	331
Marokes & Co. Ld.	5,000	100	80		85
Mechanical Building Co.	8,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	200	100	40	9 p.ct.	95xd.
Napier Sounder and Mfg. Co.	1,800	100	100		98
Oriental Government Security Life Insurance Company	5,000	20.	5	5 & 7½	80xd
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	2	20		
Pearce and Co. Ld.	1,00	10	10		91
Port Canning Co.	6,00	1,00	1,000	$ p. a.	305
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	25	100	100	Rs. 16	
Ramsay & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	1,000		1,675
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.		100	60	Rs. 100 Rs. 15	75
Sandy & Co. Ld.	2,500	100	10		
Telephone Co. Ld.	1,00	10	10	Rs. 53	70
Thacker & Co. Ld.	12,000	25	7	Rs. 8	14
Thacker & Co. Ld.	2,000	50	50	Rs. 8	
Western India Flour Mills	1,500	10	10	Rs. 110 Rs. 15	1,161 175
M. M. Mody & Co.	200	125	100		200
Ditto	2,000	200	200	12 p.ct.	127

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship St. Dunstan, 1,451 tons, Captain John Henry, sailed on Saturday last for Hull via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Taif, 878 tons, Captain Shamseh, arrived in harbour on Friday last from Mauritius (30th March) with a cargo of sugar and 20 deck passengers. She is consigned to Mr. Haji Cassum Joosub.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Buchanan, 1,912 tons, Captain E. N. Cobbett, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. S. Rich, Major Acklow, Rev. and Mrs. W. Boggs and child.

THE steam-ship Khalif, 1,491 tons, Captain A. S. Nash, sailed on Saturday last for Genoa with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. G. Gerasinovitz, Mr. and Mrs M. Greenfield, Miss R. Saldunan, Miss F. Saldunan, and 2 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Satara, 820 tons, Captain Levingston, sails to-day for Busreh via Karrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. B. F. Finuch, Mr. Mahomed Awayed, Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Payne, Mr. Haji Yoosef bin Khoja, Mr. Mahomed Haji Abdulla, Mr. Charles Barclay, Serjt W. Prior and wife, and 38 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Pekin, 2,125 tons, Capt. A. Symons, sailed on Saturday last for China, &c., with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Melbourne—Mr Sheridan, Col Watson, Mr Nicholson, Mr M'Tighe, and Mrs Willoughby. For Sydney—Mr H Barkley, Pte D Mc'Laren, Surg and Mrs Bailey, 2 daughters and 4 sons, Mr Edwards, Miss Henric, Mr Gidney, Capt and Mrs. Reily and child, Mr Cheetham, Mr J Watson, Mr W G Barkley, and Mr Boynton. For Madras—Mr A Marshall and Capt Ellis. For Singapore—Miss Cadell, Mr H A H Moosa. For Colombo—Mr E F. Walker, Mr. W R. Taylor, Mr. Chisholm, Revd E H de Winton, Mr Alurant, Mr Haggett, Mr J W Sweeny and assistant Mr S Carter. For Hongkong—Mr. M. Currumsey. For Auckland—Mr. A F Barrow, wife and child.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

3DD APRIL.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Darlen	1780	H. B. Beard	E.	James Mackintosh & Co.
" Peveril	1794	A. Burgess	L	Killick, Nixon & Co.
" Assam	3037	W. J. Nantes	..	P & O Company.
" Australasian	2303	Simpson	N	Finlay, Muir & Co.
" Othello	1914	J. Atkin	.	Finlay Muir & Co
" Regius	2120	Kayall	A	McCulloch & Co
" Hajeem	2022	Newey	T	Killick, Nixon & Co.
" City of Manchester	2089	Gilmour	T	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Inchulva	1453	Moss	F	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Restitution	2171	Abbott	K	McCulloch & Co
" Teheran	1670	Seymour	D	P. & O. Co.
" California	2214	Young	E	W & A Graham.
" Drago	1239	Bisset	Ibis	Finlay, Muir & Co.
" Peshawur	3900	Moule	...	P. and O. Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
3	Taif (s)	Shamseh	Mauritius, Mar. 20.
	H. Alexander (s)	Eckert	Cardiff, March 2.
	Asparia (s)	Veale	Kurrachee, April 1.
4	Siras (s)	Whitard	Calcutta, March 17.
	H. M. S. Osprey (s)	Gissing	Bushire, March 9.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
3	Bangalore (s)	Baldwin	Mauritius.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	H. M. S. Malabar	Paget	England.
	F. Primavesi (s)	Skeyl	Genoa & Marseilles.
	Clan Buchanan (s)	Cobbett	Marseilles.
	Britannia (s)	Blight	Liverpool.
	Pekin (s)	Symons	China, &c.
	St. Dunstan (s)	Henry	Hull
	Khalif (s)	Nash	Genoa.
	Elektra (s)	Ragusin	Trieste.

The steam-ship Satara, Levingston, obtained her port-clearance for Busreh on Saturday last.

The steam-ship Gulf of Venice entered for loading on Saturday last for Port Said, Malta and Gibraltar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
30	Astronomer (s)	Hannay	.....
	Mahratta (s)	Johnstone	Rangoon.
	Parulia (s)	Hart	Singapore, March 12.
31	Nu Idea (s)	Cave	London, Feb. 17.
	Strona	Brooks	Liverpool, Jan. 19.
	Maharani	Burleigh	Rangoon, March 21.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
30	Booldana (s)	Calcutta.
31	Tibre (s)	Calcutta.
	Madura (s)	Bombay.
April.		
1	Asia (s)	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.		
30	Booldana (s)	Bombay.
	Empress of India (s)	Calcutta.
	Maida (s)	Bombay.
31	Glengoil (s)	Calcutta.
	Tiora (s)	Colombo.
April.		
1	Madura (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 3.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—66 cases oilmen stores, 4 cases medicine other sorts, 6 casks table vinegar, 1 case hats and 1 case haberdasher; H V H Jackarya, 25 cases cheese, F Fredericand Co; 2 cases envelopes, A H Allobuoy; 10 cases cologne water, Juckoria asia; 4 cases soap, E Russooji; 10 cases cologne water, D Premchund; 160 boxes candles, E Sumsoodeen; 20 cases provisions and 5 cases oilmen's stores, etc, Shapurjee nowrojee Chinoy; 25 bottles quicksilver, Lalljee Soorjee; 400 cases brandy, Pestonjee Ardaseer and Sons: 25 cases brandy, Punnett and Co.

Lawoa s—18 cases confectionery, Oomersey Premjee; 8 packages printing, and 1 package writing paper, A A Rahim and Co.

Kerbelia s—4 cases still hook, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Cambodia s—25 cases vermouth and 20 cases brandy, Framjee Ardaseer Davur and Sons.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s 895 plates hard spelter, C Ramjee; 250 bundles sheet iron, Joseph Soares.

California s—6 cases aniline dye, Hajeela Tyabjee; 50 bundles copper sheets, Gadiem Byrnell and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

California s—20 packages printing and 99 packages writing papers, S A S Dawood.

FROM TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—3 cases claret, F Stockenger.

FROM HULL.

Othello s—214 kegs iron horse nails, F Abdulally; 350 drums linseed oil and 15 cases dry color, A H Chandabhoy; 1,5 barrels alum, A Bhaee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Othello s—100 boxes candles, A Sheikuadan.

BOMBAY EXPORTS.—APRIL 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Peveril s—35 bales wool and 20 cases goat hair, S Mooloobhoy; 24 bales wool, P Agurchand; 50 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee; 52 bales wool, T Jeewraj; 27 bales wool, M Goojeer; 32 bales wool, K Khoosaji; 150 bales cotton, B Samjee and Co; 550 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

White Rose—150 tons old iron, R Trabjee.

California s—83 bales wool, N Khuttaw; 200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 1,600 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 150 bales cotton, Benn, Ansley and Co; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Australasian s—600 cwts myrobolams, J Pursholum; 240 cwts dry ginger, M Jothe and Co; 5 cwts gum, E Peerdina; 15 cwts dry ginger, D Sassoon and Co; 150 cwts turmeric, C Cullanjee; 18 bales skins, W Gouja and Co; 50 bales cotton, Thos. H Moore and Co; 112 cwts sandalwood, Lowjee and Sons; 200 cwts dry ginger, P Dewjee; 13 bales hides, Hajee Hassen Omer; 8 bales skins, V Canjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 8 bales skins, Noor Mahomed Essaji; 206 cwts indigo, Wallace and Co.

FOR HULL.

St Dunstan s—1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Othello s—6 000 cwts linseed and 2,25 cwts wheat, Khimjee Lukmidas and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 0 cwts myrabolams, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Indus s—600 bales cotton, order Lockhart and Co.

Inchulva s—4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 cwts rapeseed and 4,000 cwts linseed, Punnett and Company.

FOR LISBON.

Lawada s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Stewuart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Regina s—500 bales cotton, G orge Lockhart and Co; 5,000 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 5,100 cwts rapeseed, D E Ezekiel and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Restitution s—6 000 cwts linseed J C Bushby and Co.

Arion s—2 bales hemp, Punnett and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4,0 0 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

City of Manchester s—200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 10 cwts fennel seed Volkart Bros. 4,201 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 325 cwts poppyseed and 200 cwts rapeseed, D Bharucha; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros

FOR TRIESTE.

Friary s—100 bales cotton, Glese and Co; 110 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Friary s—20 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 220 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 2 0 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

Turquoise s—900 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Prince Llewellyn s—1,725 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

Bosphorus s—14,000 bwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,001 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Maulking Tower s—4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Khalif s—600 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co; 1,874 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 380 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier; 2,020 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hajeen s—959 cwts clingellyseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,000 cwts gingelly mixed, George Lockhart and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Arcot s—200 bales cotton, H Amoolukchund; 113 bales cotton, R Luckmondas.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—50 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 15 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—95 bales cotton, G Hurmanbux; 245 cwts sandalwood, 105 bales cotton, 150 bales twist, 125 cwts sharkfins, 31 cwts fishmaws and 70 cwts broken glass, C Ebram; 101 bales twist, H Adam Esmail and Co; 25 bales twist, D M Petit Sons and Co; 200 bales tw st, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, D P Marker; 38 bales twist, R Neezbhooken; 25 bales twist, S Abraham; 75 bales cotton, G Sobagmull.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—50 bales twist, S Abraham.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 5.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

435-84—Hore, C and B—M F de Souza vs E P V de Souza—Winter and B.—Part heard.

307-84—Nanu and H—Amnubai vs Shaik Ismailji Jewabhoy and others—Tyabji and D.

3-85—Mastarians and E—Pookeerchund Ghellabhoy and others vs Ootamchund Manockchund and others—Jefferson, B and D.

402-84—Little, S, F and N—Navirow vs Nundoo Meghji and others—Tyabji and D, and Hore, C, and B.

230-83—Tyabjee and D—Joosub Abdulla and others vs Amerudin bin Mahomed, &c.—M H Khan and T H Peake.

505-85—Payne G and S—Haji Moosa Adum vs Zulikabai and others—Khandi-rao M.

To speak to the minutes of the decretal order.

42-81—Winter and B—Pandurang Jewba Sauzdroy vs Shantaram—Juggonath and others—Jefferson, B and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE.)

Summary Suit.

98-86—Payne, G and S—Bala Jeina and others vs Sadashiv Vishwanath Dhurandhur.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

40-86—Craigie, L and O—The Chartered Bank of I A and China vs Khetsey Pragjee—In person.

24-86—Payne, G and S—Ganesh Thundiram and others vs The B B and C I Ry Co—Winter and B.

44-86—In person—Memon Ahmed Joolleman vs Issa Allena and others—In person.

361-85—Tobin and H—L W G Rivett-Carnac vs Ashabai—Mirza, H. C.

426-85—Little, A, F and N—Ootumchund Bechardas vs Shakildas Govindjee and others—Nanu and H.

428-85—Jefferson, B and D—Ramatbai and another vs Munchabai and others—Somonjee and H.

497-85—Ardesir, H and D—Erozshaw Pallonjee vs Pallonjee Pestonjee and another—Nanu and H.

35-86—Payne G and S—Kessowjee Moridhur and others vs Jibhai Johangir Lan and another—Nanu and H.

46-86—Hore, C and B—Sejoobai vs C A Turner—Little, S, F and N.

47-86—Ardesir, H and D—Dewjee Odhowjee vs Shewjee Pradjee and others—Nanu and H.

50-86—Little, S, F and N—Memon Moya Ahmed Esmail vs Sulleman Hoss in Noor Mahomed—Jefferson, B and D.

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SPECTACLES.
AS my stay in Bombay is limited those wishing to consult me should do so at once.
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN TO THE VICEROY.
23, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOW READY.
BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

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We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,
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Plain Square ..... Rs. 792
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Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs) .. " 1,000
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.
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THE tenth series of Lectures falls to be delivered in Bombay in the first, or cold weather, Term of 1886-87.
SUBJECT.—SANSKRIT and PRAKRIT LANGUAGES DERIVED FROM IT.
The Series will consist of not fewer than Six Lectures.
The Honorarium is Rupees One Thousand.
Candidates for the Lectureship are invited to send in their applications to the undersigned on or before the first day of May next.
By order,
PETER PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

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PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases &c., &c.
THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW At 18, Marine-street.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

BIRTHS.

CUMBERLEGE—March 29, near Girdah, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel H. O Cumberlege, 33rd Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

LAKIN—At Jasra, the wife of J F Lakin, E I Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HARRIS—BOCKER—March 24, at All Saints' Church, Jeypore, by the Rev B H Skelton, H T Harris, Esq. of Wadhwan, to Alice Emily, second daughter of Mr R Booker, Music Master.

LAWSON-SMITH—DAVIES—March 29, at the Pro Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev F Montgomery, Edward Lawson-Smith, Esq., of Togston Hall, Northumberland, to Ethel, second daughter of Colonel W G Davies, C S I.

DEATH.

HEARSEY—March 10, at Kerali, near Bareilly, Captain William Moororoft Hearsey, aged 75 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1886.

MR. GLADSTONE announced in the House of Commons on Friday night that owing to a difference of opinion which had arisen, he was afraid that he could not complete the appointment of the Committee of Inquiry into the administration of India. The anticipated break-down of the Committee, we suspect, will not cause great disappointment in India. The Committee as an instrument of effective investigation has been seriously distrusted, not only because of the restraining conditions under which any Parliamentary Committee must work, but because of its personal composition. Rightly or wrongly, people in India are saying that men have been nominated upon it who ought to give evidence rather than to take it—to be examined and cross-examined rather than to examine and cross-examine. Though there may be practical difficulties in the way of giving effect to this view it is not easy to gainsay it. Men who have all their lives been engaged in administrative work are not the men who can most suitably advise Parliament as to the merits and demerits of that work. They are armed with the knowledge and the experience of their profession, but they are armed also with its prejudices. To place them, with their conventional and rigidly professional way of looking at things, on a committee which is under a presumptive obligation to apply itself to its work with an open mind, is not much more reasonable than to ask a witness for the defence to be sworn on the jury. This is a view of the matter which is held to with some tenacity, and those who hold it will find small reason for regret in the obstacles which have arisen to the constitution of the Committee. And even were there less reason to criticise the composition of the Committee, the uncertainty of party fortunes in England at this time must cling to any Committee whose life would be conterminous with that of the present Parliament. The Government evidently are filled with no burning desire in regard to the matter. No "difference of opinion" which might arise would prevent the appointment of a Committee if Mr. Gladstone had made up his mind that the Committee should be constituted. To credit Lord Randolph Churchill with having spoilt the scheme must surely be to credit him with rather more influence than he possesses in the House or out of it. Unless there is much more in his amendment than appears on the surface, there is nothing in it upon which the Government need fear to take the sense of the House. The instruction in it to terminate the inquiry in a reasonable time is superfluous if taken in its literal sense; it is mischievous if it is aimed at the curtailment of an investigation which is more than sufficiently restricted by the terms in which it was ordered. As to the reduction of the number of the Committee, though Lord Randolph Churchill might be able to make out a good case for it, the House is always more ready to enlarge than to reduce the lists submitted to it. Lord Randolph Churchill, who could not prevent the passage of a Turapike Bill if the Government were determined that it should pass, could only hinder the appointment of this Committee with the virtual concurrence of the Government. Many things are more unlikely than the happy despatch of this inquiry *in embryo* on a tacit understanding between the two front benches. There would be little to commend in a conspiracy of that sort, but it would scarcely be past forgiveness. If the Government find in the claims of Ireland something more urgent than any that can be presented to them on behalf of India, our only cause of complaint against them will be that they have not plainly told us so. We are under no delusion as to the value of any kind of inquiry into Indian affairs while all England is engrossed in the emergent interests of Irish politics. For any influence that it could exert over public opinion in England it would be useless. It would be forgotten and unnoticed. Besides we take it that those who are convinced that anything less than an inquiry by a Royal Commission will be worse than no inquiry at all will welcome an accident which at least brings the appointment of a Commission next year within the range of possibility. The Prime Minister's fear that he will not be able to complete the appointment of the Committee will cause as much hope as disappointment. It at least brings us in sight of new opportunities of urging that the inquiry shall be entrusted to the only body capable of conducting it with thoroughness.

THE meeting of City merchants to protest against the concession of Legislative independence for Ireland is undoubtedly the most important—we may almost call it the first important—manifestation of English opinion against the presumed intentions of Mr. Gladstone in regard to Home Rule. Hitherto the most striking feature in the political situation had been the absence of anything like a strongly declared repugnance to the principle of national self-government. Lord Randolph Churchill had been piping never so loudly in the market place, and no one had danced. The bye elections, with all allowance made for the transfers of the Irish vote from the Conservatives, had been singularly discouraging to the belief that the English constituencies would rise in protest against a scheme threatening to the integrity of the Empire. The meeting in the City may possible be the first sign of an awaking. But we must not be in a hurry to make much of its significance. The City is not in politics, quite the power that it is in finance. It raised its voice on behalf of Lord Beaconsfield during the Eastern crisis, and when the General Election came there was clear proof that the City had spoken for itself rather than for the country. And this is not the first time that the Mansion House has had something to say in regard to Irish affairs. In 1881, the year of the Land Bill, as well as the year of outrages and evictions, the Lord Mayor presided over a meeting convened for the double purpose of raising a fund for the help of ladies rendered destitute by the spread of the "no rent" movement, and of providing the landlords with the means of resisting the tyranny of distressed tenants. On that occasion the intervention of the City was not quite as effectual as it was expected to be. A correspondence between Mr. Gladstone and the Lord Mayor, in which the Prime Minister gave expression to the opinion that the fund might be misunderstood as an interference with the Executive in its efforts to carry out the law, gave little help to the fund. The recollection of this fact may guard people against over-estimating the political influence of the City. Friday's meeting will be of some importance if it be the forerunner of a series of protests by the constituencies against the contemplated concession to Irish opinion. If it stand by itself it will be an interesting and influential manifestation of opinion, but it will scarcely impede Mr. Gladstone's course. He is known to think rather less of the opinion of the city of London than of that of the greater provincial constituencies. So long as these remain silent the loudest protest that the City might make would have small influence upon his determination.

THE Chamber of Commerce of this city are always so careful not to move the superior authorities without just cause that their protest against the delay in the floating of the Nagpore-Bengal Railway project ought to have some effect upon the India Office. The Chamber have discreetly avoided all reference to the "abominable obstructiveness" which overcomes the India Office when it falls under the control of a state-man who is not strong enough to overrule the unprogressive tendencies of the permanent officials and of the India Council. But it would be surprising if some means were not

TELEGRAMS.

THE WARANGAL EXTENSION.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 4.

The Nizam yesterday opened the new section, eighty-seven miles in length, of His Highness's Guaranteed State Railways, between Secunderabad and the ancient city of Warangal. A special train conveyed the Nizam and guests over the Extension, but owing to a slight mishap to the pilot engine, it did not proceed beyond Kazepett Junction. Here the Nizam formally declared the line open, observing that all had seen how well it had been laid, and warmly complimenting the Chief Engineer and his assistants on the excellent result and rapidity of their work. It only remained to hope that the financial success would equal the engineering success. At breakfast, over which the Nizam presided, Mr. FitzGerald announced, on behalf of the Resident that the Viceroy had telegraphed his congratulations on the opening of the line. His Excellency Sir Salar Jung proposed success and prosperity to the Company. In the course of an important speech, the Minister reminded the assembly that the conception of this railway scheme was due to his late father with the object of opening up a considerable portion of His Highness's dominions, in developing its latent resources, and restoring the old prosperity of this province. The connection of the Singereni coal-fields would follow, and it is hoped simultaneously the connection also of Bezwada. The Minister made an interesting statement to show how groundless and absurd were the adverse assertions at one time made that the resources of the State would not be equal to the heavy burden of the guarantee imposed on the Government. Mr. Furnival, Agent and Chief Engineer, replied.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EAST INDIA COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

In the House of Commons last night, the Premier, in reply to a question, said that, owing to a difference of opinion which has arisen, he was afraid that he could not complete the appointment of the East India Committee of Inquiry.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION

GREAT MEETING IN THE CITY.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

An important meeting convened by merchants in London took place at Guildhall yesterday for the purpose of protesting against the proposed intention of Mr. Gladstone's Government to introduce a scheme in the House of Commons, conceding legislative independence for Ireland.

The Lord Mayor of London presided

Several speeches were made, pointing out the gravity of the subject and the danger of setting up a dual Parliamentary control in the United Kingdom.

A resolution was unanimously passed condemning the concession of Home Rule for Ireland.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-RACE.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

The University Boat Race from Putney to Mortlake was rowed to-day, and was of an unusually exciting nature, as the struggle between the two crews was a severe one, and eventually resulted in the Cambridge boat coming in first, but only by a quarter of a length.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR SUDA BAY.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

The English and Austrian Squadrons in Suda Bay have been reinforced with a view to the possible coercion of Greece.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN SERVIA.

A WARLIKE PARTY IN POWER.

BELGRADE, APRIL 2.

M. Garashanine's Ministry has resigned, and a new Cabinet has been formed under the presidency of M. Ristics.

The appointment of M. Ristics to power is regarded with apprehension by the peace party, as he has been openly favouring the Russian Panslavist cause during the late war with Bulgaria, and approved the various petitions presented to King Milan for the renewal of hostilities against Prince Alexander, as well as for his anti-Austrian proclivities.

THE GREEK WAR PREPARATIONS.

ATHENS, APRIL 3.

A Ministerial Bill has been introduced in the Greek Parliament for a loan of twenty-five million drachmas for the purpose of increasing the Army and Navy.

THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 3.

The first sitting of the Conference of the Ambassadors of the Great Powers on the Roumelian question, which has been postponed from time to time owing to the difficulties raised by Russia, will take place on Monday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 2.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall arrived here from Bombay this morning.

TRINCOMALLEE, APRIL 4.

H. M. S. Woodlark left for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Good Fair Dholleras	4
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	72¼
4½ " "	75¾
3 " Consols for account	100⅜
3½ " Sterling Loan	100⅜
4½ " French Rentes	108¾
Bar Silver	46⅜

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	57,000	bales.
" " " Surats	3,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	77,000	"
" " " Surats	9,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	713,000	"
" " Surats	31,000	"
Stock of Cotton in London	22,000	"

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, April 3.

10 p.m.		77·0

SUNDAY, April 4.

6 a.m.		72·1
10 a.m.		83·7
2 p.m.		85·5
4 p.m.		85·3

THE election of members of the Town Council takes place to-day. The following are the candidates:—Messrs. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dadabhai Naoroziee, Dosabhoy Framjee, Gokuldas Jugmohundas, J. P. Kapadia, Javerilal U. Yajnik, M. C. Murzban, M. N. Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Lieut.-Colonel Pertman, R. A. Khote, R. M. Sayani, V. N. Mandlik, and Surgeon-Major G. Waters.

H. E. SENHOR FRANCISCO JOAQUIM FERREIRA DE AMARAL, Governor-General of Portuguese India, is expected to arrive this forenoon by the English mail steamer Mirzapore. A guard of honor will parade at the Apollo Bunder, and a salute of 17 guns will be fired from the saluting battery on the occasion

MESSRS. THACKER AND COMPANY, Limited, have just published a very complete catalogue of the new and standard books they have in stock. All the books—and none of any standing seems to have been omitted—have been carefully classified under appropriate headings, so that there need be no difficulty in finding the particular volume that is required.

IT is stated that Rao Saheb Mahipatram Principal of the Training College, Ahmedabad, has been granted a year's extension of service after completing his fifty-fifth year.

THE Lahore paper says it is now certain that Sir Charles MacGregor's health will compel him to go home for at least six months. Colonel W. C. Chawne, Commandant 2nd Punjab Infantry, the senior officer in the Frontier Force, will probably officiate during his absence.

IT is said that there is much valuable timber and teak in the Upper Irrawaddy Valley, as well as gold and ivory.

THE Viceroy reached Mogul Serai on Thursday afternoon, and started at once from the station to Chakia, the shooting lodge of the Maharaja of Benares. The party was due at Benares yesterday morning.

THE young Maharaj Adhiraj of Nepal is about to be united in marriage next month to the daughter of a Hill Raja. Great preparations are being made to celebrate the event at Khatmandu.

THE Purneah line has been completed for nearly a month, and everything is in readiness for the opening ceremony.

IT is announced that the Mission to Tibet, which was the object of Mr. Colman Macaulay's visit to Pekin, has been finally sanctioned, and that it will set out from Darjeeling about the end of May. Mr. Macaulay will be in charge, with Mr. Paul as secretary, and Dr. Cunningham as medical officer and scientific member. An escort of some 70 sepoys will be provided for the party, which is to take the route through Sikkim onwards to Shigatze and thence to Lhassa, its destination. Mr. Paul has been placed on special duty in Calcutta for looking after the matters of transport, equipment, and supplies. The Pekin Government has given Mr. Macaulay full credentials to the Lamas.

IT is understood that Colonel H. C. B. Tanner will probably accompany the Mission to Tibet as Survey Officer, his varied experience in the Himalayas eminently qualifying him for the work. Captain Gwatkin, 13th Bengal Lancers, is mentioned as the officer likely to command the escort to the Mission, such escort consisting of a few sowars mounted on ponies, and 60 or 70 Pioneers and Sappers and Miners. "The road through Sikkim," says the Allahabad paper, "may probably have to be improved at several points so a working escort will be needed. If the Mission is successful the Government of India would make a good permanent road from Darjeeling right to the border of Tibet, thus encouraging traders to adopt the new route."

THE Commander-in Chief arrived at Hurnai on Thursday last. He at once inspected the North Lancashire Regiment which turned out in great strength. Sir Frederick Roberts had ridden through the very difficult Merab Tungi or defile, and seemed much struck with the benefit which will accrue to Upper Baluchistan from so complete a connection with the Railway as is now being constructed. The Commander-in-Chief's escort of the 5th Punjab Cavalry was relieved, after Fort Monro had been passed, by a detachment of the 14th Bengal Lancers. Sir Robert Sandeman, Mr. Bruce, and Captain Gaisford joined the party at this point, and Sir Robert presented several of the Chiefs and Maliks of the Beluchistan independent tribes to His Excellency. The *Pioneer* regrets to hear that Major-General Chapman was in such poor health that he had to be left behind at Dera Ghazi Khan. He intended, if well enough, rejoining the party by way of Sibi and Hurnai. Unless his health improves rapidly he will probably go home on sick leave.

IT is mentioned as a significant fact that the recent reinforcements to Burma have been called for, not by reason of the disturbed state of Upper Burma, but on account of dacoities and lawlessness in the lower Province. The murder of Mr. St. Barbe, says a contemporary, seems to have encouraged disloyal spirits to renewed exertions, and the pusillanimity of the Burman police has been so strikingly proved that the dacoits do not fear any measures which they may take to restore order. The authorities, therefore, have to fall back upon the military power which the Government of India have at their disposal, and hence the hurried despatch of the 16th Bengal Infantry from Calcutta, and the warning given to the 27th Punjabis to be in readiness to proceed to Rangoon. The 26th Punjabis were halted at Henzada, south of Prome, in the heart of Lower Burma, and had to go dacoit-hunting for a time instead of journeying direct to their destination, Bhamo.

A TELEGRAM from Bhamo, dated the 22nd March, says that a part of the Mogoung expedition has returned. Major Mainwaring's land force and Major Cook, after an extended march from Mogoung to the Upper Irrawaddy Valley, is now returning to Bhamo *via* Seubo. The Kamti Tsaubwa, who is probably the most powerful Tsaubwa on the northern frontier, met the force; but communication with him was somewhat unsatisfactory as there was no common language of intercourse. He was invited to come to Bhamo if he desired another interview.

INVITATIONS have been sent out by General Norman and the Political Officer urging the different races to come into Bhamo and re-establish the annual fair at this season. In former years the Bhamo Fair brought people to the place from all the regions round about within a radius of one month's travel; but there has been no fair held for the past three years, and the indications are not favorable to a large assembly this year, though there will certainly be a small fair at least, which will do much to make the new rulers known.

THE *Indian Daily News* says:—"We have been inclined to regard Colonel Hooper, late Provost Marshal at Mandalay, as a threatened victim to an unreasonable outburst of virtuous, but unreasonable, indignation on the part of the British public, and are accordingly pleased to hear from Mandalay that he is likely to come well out of the inquiry. A correspondent informs us that Mr. Moylan, the *Times'* correspondent, has failed to substantiate several of his assertions, and Mr. Bernard is said to have remarked before the court-martial that he considered the statements that had been made were not to be relied on."

IN consequence of some complaints which appeared in a native paper regarding the hardship suffered by some of the zemindars and people during the late march of a native regiment through the Shahabad district, the Commissioner of the Division caused a strict inquiry to be made into the facts of the case. The *Englishman* says "that the result of this inquiry has been that there appears to have been very little valid ground for complaint, and that the Koelwar zemindars, if they suffered any loss, had only themselves to thank for the insufficiency of the arrangements they were bound to make. As a contrast to these complaints the Commissioner mentions that Messrs. Burrows, Thomson, and Mylne, the local zemindars at Behecea, made such satisfactory arrangements that not a single complaint was made; and a letter of thanks was sent to them for the manner in which they performed their duty."

FUNNY answers, says the *Bombay Educational Record*, constitute a legitimate alleviation of the occasionally tedious duties of an examiner. Write what you know of Homer. "We do not know much about Homer, except that the poems commonly attributed to him, were not written by him, but by another man of the same name." Who was Herod's son? Answer.—"Herodotus." What is a monsoon? "A monsoon is a sort of sunstroke caused by the moon." Paraphrase:—

"The canker nips the infants of the spring,
Too oft before their buttons be disclosed."

European boy paraphrasing:—"Wickedness frequently enters into the heart of a child before he is old enough to wear buttons"

A SUIT, which is likely to prove of general interest, has been instituted in the Court of the District Judge, Lahore. The plaintiff is Mr. R. Francis, Assistant Secretary and Agent of the Simla Bank Corporation, Limited, at Umballa. The defendants are Messrs. Jas. and John Craddock, and Charles Marsden, Directors of the Bank. The plaintiff claims to recover Rs. 10,000 damages for libel; the publication complained of being an advertisement inserted in the *Pioneer, Civil and Military Gazette, and Simla Argus* by order of the defendants, calling an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank to consider the action of the directors in peremptorily dismissing the plaintiff from his employment in the Bank. The plaintiff complains of this advertisement as defamatory, in that it implies that he had been guilty of gross misconduct justifying his summary dismissal, a fact which he denies. He further objects that the defendants had no power to dismiss him, and that they do not form a legal Board of Directors as defined in the Bank's articles of association. The hearing of the suit is fixed for May 13th. Mr. Spitta has been retained as counsel for the plaintiff.

ENDEAVOUR was made during 1884-85 to get the district registers of tea gardens revised and corrected, and it is believed that the statistics now possessed on the subject of the tea industry are more accurate. As the records stood at the close of the year, the number of gardens in existence was 976, and they covered an area of 618,476 acres. The area actually under cultivation was 189,852 acres, of which 158,158 acres only were yielding tea, that is, were under mature plants, and the remaining 31,649 were under immature plants, which means the new sowings of the last year and the year before. The total outturn of tea, according to the returns supplied by district officers, was 51,126,199 lbs., or 1,045,008 lbs. less than the return of 1883. The average yield per acre for the whole province was 305 lbs.

THE Anglo-Indian members of Parliament seem to have taken a keen interest in Sir J. Pear's Bill for still further limiting the hours for opening public houses in London and closing them entirely in rural districts on Sunday. Sir R. Temple (says a correspondent) contrived to keep awake for a short time while the measure was under discussion, and Mr. J. M. Maclean opposed it in a most determined manner. His most striking argument against it was that it was a "Curfew Bill" which would prevent the citizens of London from walking about the streets after ten o'clock at night. Some scoffers laughed, imagining perchance that people might be able to walk about for an hour or so without obtaining assistance from public houses; but Mr. Maclean seriously maintained his proposition, and urged that the habit of roaming about the streets of London at night had been a favourite habit of many great men, including Dr. Johnson and Charles Dickens, and was "one of the greatest enjoyments of civilised life." To what extent such representations affected an unsentimental majority could not be ascertained, for the Bill was "talked out."

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN W. H. RIDDELL, 2nd Battalion the Bedfordshire Regiment, has been detailed for duty at the Wellington Depôt.

A SIXTH edition of Adam Smith's pay-tables for the British Army in India has been issued by the Calcutta Central Press Company, Limited. The work has been carefully revised up to 20th March, and contains the new rates of pay and allowances of paymasters, quartermasters, and veterinary surgeons, of warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and rank and file; to which income-tax tables and exchange tables have been added, the latter progressing by one-sixteenths of a penny from 15-5d. to 1s. 8d. the rupee. The work is invaluable.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MAJOR, Military Accounts Department, is on privilege leave preparatory to taking over the duties of Presidency Paymaster, Bombay, from Lieutenant-Colonel Rowlandson, who is proceeding on furlough in a few days.

THE Government of India have sanctioned recruiting being continued until two new regiments of Goorkhas have been formed.

IT is rumoured that the bayonets in use of regiments in India are to be tested on the lines followed lately in England; but that the test will not be such a severe one. It is said that the bayonets in store have already been tested, and those found faulty re-tempered.

COLONEL BURLTON, the Officiating Cantonment Magistrate and Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, has arrived at Neemuch, and Lieutenant-Colonel Grant left on the 27th or 28th March on leave to England. Lieutenant Barnett has rejoined the 3rd Native Cavalry at Neemuch from furlough. Strong gales have been blowing at Neemuch the last two or three days in March.

THE next examinations in the Pushtu language will be held on the 5th April, at Peshawar and Dera Ishmael Khan.

MAJOR H. T. FERGUSON, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave out of India, on private affairs, for six months.

LIEUTENANT W. MOORE LANE, Royal Artillery, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, has been granted leave to Cashmere, on private affairs, until the 15th October next.

CAPTAIN A. C. BUNNY, Wing Officer, 1st Sikh Infantry, has been appointed officiating Wing Commander.

THE 16th Bengal Cavalry is to move to Jullunder instead of to Umballa, the former place being considered most preferable for the location of a cavalry regiment.

THE Government of India have temporarily placed the services of Brigadier-General Farrington, Commanding the Presidency District, at the temporary disposal of the Government of Madras for the temporary command of the Nagpore Brigade. Colonel LeMesurier, 2nd Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, now in Burma, will get the temporary command of the Presidency District.

LIEUTENANT C. SHARP, of the Mounted Company, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has been granted two months' leave.

COLONEL P. RODDY and Major St. Q. Clutterbuck have been appointed to pay pensioners in the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

MAJOR C. F. THOMAS, Military Accounts Department, having proceeded on furlough, Major J. H. Miley has taken over the duties of Examiner, Commissariat and Army Remount Accounts, Bengal.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. F. WOODCOCK, Military Account Department, is proceeding on ninety days' leave, and his duties will be performed by Mr. Mardall.

GUJERAT CUP, 1886.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:—Lieut-Colonel G. E Hancock, Surgeon E. Tully, Captain W. B. Salmon.

The Gujerat Pigsticking Cup, with Rs. 30 added for first spear of each heat, will be run off next Easter (April 23rd to 27th) at the Nal, the Camp being at Parli near Sidi.

It is open to members of all recognized Hunts, the Services and Clubs.

Entries, one gold mohur for each horse, to close on 15th April, 1886.

First Heat to be ridden on April 23rd.

A Pony Cup of Rs. 250 presented by Captain W. B. Salmon, will also be run for on the same terms as last year.

The competition will be under the rules of the Bhima Cup slightly modified as follows:—

RULES.

1. After paying the sums of Rs. 30 promised for each first spear and the preliminary expenses incurred in arranging for the meeting, the balance of the subscriptions for the year to be expended in the purchase of the Cup for winner.

2. The drawing for heats to be arranged as follows:—

The names of all the horses are to be put into a hat, one being drawn from each heat in succession. If a second horse belonging to one owner be drawn in the same heat it is to be put back to be drawn again in another heat. In the event of this happening in the last heat, the last horse drawn will change places with the first horse drawn in the first heat.

3. No competitor for the Cup is to have more than two chances, for which he must buy two entries, and may ride any horse, bonafide his own property, or the same horse twice in different heats, the drawings being so arranged as to admit of this. (See Rule 2.)

4. Catch weights, owners up. In the event of an owner having two horses in one heat, or being disabled by a fall, he may put up a rider, who must be a member of a Hunt, and of not less weight than himself.

5. Contesting spears to be divided into parties of four, and the takers of first spears of each party to contend for final spear, and cup-spears not to exceed 8 feet in length.

6. The Committee reserve to themselves the right to increase or decrease the number of competitors in each heat according to the prospects of finding hog.

7. To take first spear, it is not necessary that the hog should be killed, but blood must be drawn.

8. Spears to be delivered on the off-side only, unless by a left-handed man, who must declare before starting.

9. An umpire will accompany each party, who will, if possible, settle all disputes, but who can, if in doubt, submit the point to the Hunt Committee.

10. Any rider making frivolous objections or claiming first spear when the claim thereto cannot be substantiated, will be fined Rs. 50.

11. Foul riding is not allowed. Intentional collision between riders or horses constitutes foul riding, conviction thereof will disqualify.

12. Any man claiming a doubtful spear must not attempt to spear the hog again after it has been speared by another party, or until he has shown it to spear to the umpire.

13. If no spear be taken and the umpire consider that it was due to accident, the heat may be declared void at his discretion.

14. Two of the committee will be appointed to conduct the arrangements of the beat and the posting of the heats.

15. The decision of the committee on all points to be final.

Mess tents and messing will be provided. Each member to bring his own liquor. The nearest railway stations are Sanand, Viramgam, and Limri.

For further information apply to the Honorary Secretary, to whom also subscriptions should be forwarded.

EDMOND TULLY,
Honorary Secretary.

Camp Kotlia, 24th March, 1886.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A "Member," whose letter is printed in your issue of the 31st ult. has fallen into error in stating that the question of the admission of Indian Christians was the only one at issue in the proposition which I had put forward at the annual general meeting, and his remarks in the absence of a full report of the proceedings at this meeting is liable to mislead the members who were not present. My proposition as put was "That from experience it is found that the constitution requires revision, and it is therefore proposed that a committee be formed to revise the whole of the rules and to report within three months from this day to a general meeting, and that in the work of revision the branches and every member be invited to contribute." It was seconded by Mr. Andeen, and after some discussion put to the vote and lost. Thus it will be seen that the question of the admission of Indian Christians to membership in the Association was but one of many points at issue. The two chief features of my address, however, were, first, the absolute necessity of changing the rule which directs that no one residing outside the municipal limits of Bombay shall be appointed to be a member of the Council; and, secondly, the expression of my own conviction of the desirability of admitting Indian Christians who may be accepted by the Council to membership in the Association. The rule restricting the Council to members living within the limits of Bombay cannot be adhered to now when there are branches at Poona, Sholapore, Dharwar, and Kurrachee. These require that they should be represented at the Council by members chosen by themselves whether living in Bombay or amongst them, and I think that there is not a thoughtful man amongst us who would object to the alteration of the rule sufficiently to admit of this being done. From the above it will be seen that the question whether Indian Christians should be accepted as members or not did not stand by itself, but would have come under the consideration of the proposed committee in its general work of revision; and I think both "Member" and I may safely leave it with all others bearing on the welfare and stability of the Association to the wisdom and judgment of such a committee should one be appointed at some future general meeting with the certainty that its decision will have more weight with the general body than anything that either I or "Member" can urge for or against it.—I am, &c.,

Bombay, April 2. C. F. UNGER.

THE G. I. P. R. BRIDGE AT BYCULLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I dare say many sensible folk in the city will agree with your remark that there is nothing very improper in naming roads and bridges after distinguished individuals. And it is amusing to read in the published proceedings of the Town Council all the "pother" that was made over this small matter. Mr. Ollivant's view may be proper from his own point. But surely the citizens of Bombay in general, and Dr. Peterson in particular, are not going to content themselves, I hope, with naming a particular road after Mr. Ollivant. Indeed he has done enough to earn the gratitude of the present and future generations. Look only at one colossal work of great public utility which he has started and advanced to a practical stage—I mean the Tansa scheme of water-supply. Instances of other numerous but less important works of public utility will no doubt be recalled by the discerning public, who have already recognised in Mr. Ollivant a Municipal Commissioner *facile princeps* above all since the day of the brilliant Mr. Arthur Crawford, whom, in spite of hillings, no one has hitherto surpassed. But to come to the point. The new Byculla bridge has now been constructed by the G. I. P. R. Company, and opened for public use. It is well-known to the railway authorities themselves that the public might have had even now to put up with the inconvenience and the nuisance of the old and antiquated bridge but for the unflagging zeal, perseverance, and judgment with which he brought to a happy solution the question of reconstruction of the bridge which had engaged the attention of four of his immediate predecessors. I believe the Agent of the Railway Company himself will be the first to recognise Mr. Ollivant's public services in this matter. Will it not be graceful that the bridge should now be christened after him. Have we not got in Bombay half-a-dozen and more railway bridges, some of them named after well-known individuals connected with the two railway companies in the city, such as Frere, Hancock, and Kennedy. Would it be too much if this time the name of our worthy Commissioner were associated with this particular bridge, which is such a great public convenience.

April 2. VOX POPULI.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY'S MAN-OF-WAR OSPREY.

HER MAJESTY'S MAN-OF-WAR OSPREY, 2,130 tons, Captain Charles Gissing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire, which she left on the 9th ultimo, calling at Linga on the 11th, Hanjam on the 12th, Bunder Abbas on the 13th, Hormuz on the 13th, Jask on the 14th, and Muscat on the 18th March. The vessel returned again to Jask which she left on the 23rd March, calling at Muscat on the 25th ultimo. She brought in tow for repairs the launch of Colonel Ross, the British Resident of the Persian Gulf. During her voyage she captured a good many slave dhows. Her crew leaves for home in the troopship Jumna, which will sail on the 17th instant. She experienced fine weather throughout the trip.

THE HINDU CONJUGAL RIGHTS CASE.

Native Opinion says:—The case of Dadaj Bhikaji *vs.* Rakhmabai has just been decided by our Appellate High Court, and even before it was decided the wail of its passage to the Privy Council has begun to be wafted in season and out of season in our city. Those who are responsible for such doings have hardly an idea of law and the responsibility of those who administer it. To them we shall not address ourselves; for on their hypothesis no society can stand except on a basis which has no place in the history of India as far as the materials at our disposal extend. We shall not speculate at present on the results of a possible or probable appeal to the Privy Council, but so far as the present Hindu Law stands, the judgment of Sir Charles Sergeant will command the respect of the country as being consonant with the law on the main point discussed.

The judgment of the High Court, Appellate Side, presided over by their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley in the famous Hindu case for the restitution of conjugal rights, will, doubtless, commend itself to the approbation of the great body of orthodox Hindus. Mr. Justice Pinhey, who had tried the case in the lower or division Court, rejected the plaintiff's suit on grounds which the Appeal Court has seen no good reason to uphold. The Hindu Law, the practice of the courts and the decisions of high authorities to which their Lordships in deciding the appeal referred are conclusively shown to be against the course adopted by Mr. Justice Pinhey. That course was nothing better than a sentimental one, and, however much Hindu Reformers and the advocates of bettering the situation of Hindu females may approve of it, it is clearly pointed out as being contrary to law and practice and public expedience even. Their Lordships in the Appeal Court had therefore no alternative left but to pass such order as they have done and no reasonable man can have any ground to complain of it in any way.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—Hindu reformers need not be cast down by result of the appeal in the case of Dadaji *versus* Rukhmabai. It is well the case has taken this turn. As we said before, the defence was in the best hands; no abler men could be found for the purpose in all India than Messrs. Latham and Telang. The judges, too, as observed by us on a previous occasion, have acted wisely. We hold to that view, in the face of their apparently adverse decision. The Judges had to administer the law as it stood; and on the whole, we think, they have shown some consideration in spite of themselves by sending the case back for retrial. The case has now become a public property. It is not, indeed, the case that is now on trial, but the law that has guided the disposal of the case so far. That is an unjust law; an un-Hindu law, as Mr. Regoonath Row and others have shown; and the efforts of Hindu reformers ought to be directed to the source of the evil which has deyrived the community of their sense of right and wrong, and is a blight upon national progress. Our English friends will now see why the wisest amongst Hindus despair of correcting society without some help from the legislature. While the case was in hearing the Chief Justice remarked the other day that a regular Government in India had superseded the functions of caste in several matters. Quite so. But, unfortunately this partial supersession is worse than useless so far as the interests of the community are concerned. The law administered by caste was one-sided enough; administered by the Court it has become more one-sided and flagrantly unjust to the weaker sex. What, then, is to become of Rukhmabai? She has to face another trial at the High Court before representing her sad condition, and of too many of her sisters, to the final court of appeal, the Privy Council. She is a sufferer, and a sufferer she will remain all her life. Her nominal husband loses nothing even if the case goes entirely against him. But Rukhmabai is a loser even if she gains everything. The husband can marry again whether she loses or gains. The wife cannot do so in either case—she will have to remain what Hindu philologists call a virgin-wife-widow. This is one of the results of infant marriage, as Raja Jaikisen has explained at a meeting at Aligarh some time ago. To Rukhmabai personally the issue of the suit either way will make very little difference. The worst that can happen to her is to go to jail for a day or a week or a month. And she will doubtless prefer that to the horrors of what is worse than jail and grave combined.

THE NAGPORE-BENGAL RAILWAY.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce have addressed the following letter to the Government of Bombay in reference to the delay in the execution of the Nagpore-Bengal Railway project:—

To the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Railway), Bombay.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee to request that Government may be pleased to favour the Chamber with such information as may be available regarding the existing position of the negotiations for the construction of the Nagpore-Bengal Railway.

2. From reports which have reached my Committee through non-official channels, there seems reason to believe that the successful floating of the project has been impeded for some time past, and the ultimate success of the proposed Company for developing the undertaking seriously endangered by the Secretary of State for India insisting upon terms from the promoters which are not likely to prove acceptable to the London Market.

3. If this be the case, the Committee venture to hope that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to transmit to the proper quarter an energetic protest on behalf of this Chamber, against any trifling discrepancies in the conditions of contract or slight difference in the guaranteed rate of interest, being allowed to further delay the prosecution of so important a work. Were the remunciative character of the undertaking in the least degree doubtful a difference of a half per cent. per annum might be allowed due weight in considering whether the scheme should be supported or not; but this line has long passed that stage; its ultimate success peculiarly has been clearly demonstrated, while the necessity of it as a protection from famine is all important. In fact it is manifest from the evidence given before the Select Committee on East India Railway Communication in 1884 that the Government of India have throughout, and justly so, regarded the Nagpore-Bengal Line as the first link in the entire scheme of famine protection railways. In their report the Select Committee say:—

What the Government of India desires is continuous broad-gauge communications from the centres of food-production to the centres of population and to the famine tracts. It is with this object mainly that they earnestly press for the construction of certain lines, especially the Bhopal-Gwalior and the Nagpore-Barraitur Railways which they desire to entrust to limited Guarantee Companies.

And again, classing it under Schedule A amongst railways indispensable for protective or other urgent purposes to be completed by the State in default of other agency, the Committee say:—

This project is one of first-class importance and urgency on account of its protective value, and moreover its evident productiveness have induced two distinct firms to make offers to construct it, which are now before the Secretary of State.

The point is brought out still more clearly in the evidence given by the Honourable Mr. W. W. Hunter, who, speaking of the proposed railway system for famine protection, said:—

The system starts from the centre of a wheat-producing country known as the Chattisgarh division in the Eastern part of the Central Provinces. It connects this part with all the famine tracts of India. . . . . Starting from Chattisgarh the proposed railway system sends to the East the Nagpore-Bengal line which will connect this wheat-producing country with Behar. . . . . I take the Chattisgarh country as the nucleus of this system of granary lines. It is a large area of about 24,000 square miles with a small population of 128 persons per square mile, an abundant and uniform rainfall, and a fertile soil. This country is known to native merchants as the land of threshing floors. It comprises 24,000 square miles, but we have only exact information with regard to three and three-quarter million acres because a very large part of the country is in the hands of Native Chiefs. With regard to these three and three-quarter millions, the facts are as follows:—The peasant holdings are nearly six times the acreage that an average peasant holds in Bengal and twice the acreage which he would hold in Bundelkand. Besides the area under cultivation there are close on 2,00,000 acres awaiting cultivation, and of those 2,000,000 acres 1,000,000 consist of black wheat soil. The Chattisgarh country raises annually 2,41,000 tons of grain more than the people consume. We also find that the prices are exceedingly low. When last made the enquiry wheat had been selling in the local markets at, I think, 1s. 4d. per cwt., which comes to about 5s. a quarter. * * * The country is shut out from the adjoining provinces. Bilaspur is not very far from Jabalpur; but at Jabalpur the wheat must fetch 200 per cent. more than it can be bought for at Bilaspur, in order that it should pay the cost of cart carriage. The crops of this isolated country are rice, which, on the whole, is the staple crop for local consumption, and wheat, which is raised in large quantities, and which could be raised in still larger quantities if there was any chance of selling it with profit. That gives a fair account of the granary country which the Government of India propose to tap by this system of protective lines.

4. Assured by the prominence which the Government of India have thus always given to the idea that its prosecution would not be unduly delayed, and feeling, moreover, that the anxious condition of political affairs during the greater portion of the past year afforded some reason for matters of all, but the most pressing moment being held to a certain extent in abeyance, the Committee of the Chamber have refrained for a considerable interval from re-opening the correspondence on the subject which terminated with the letter from your Department, No. 4 of 5th January, 1885, covering a communication from the Public Works Department of the Government of India (Railway construction) of 19th December, 1884. In that communication it was definitely stated that—

Preliminary operations were in hand for the construction of the Nagpore-Bengal Railway by Government officers pending the formation of a Company with the promoters of which Her Majesty's Secretary of State is in communication.

My Committee in the absence of information to the contrary have naturally accepted this as continuing to be the position of the undertaking until the reports reached them, which I have already mentioned in the second para. of this letter. With that information before them, however, they feel they cannot, in the interests of the mercantile community which they represent, longer remain silent, and they trust the view they take of the urgency of the matter may commend itself sufficiently to the appreciation of His Excellency the Governor in Council to induce His Excellency to support the Chamber's representations by lending them the countenance of the Government of Bombay.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

The following letter on the same subject was recently addressed to a Manchester paper by Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces:—

I am glad to see from your issue of the 18th inst. that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is giving renewed attention to the question of constructing the Bengal and Nagpore line of railway. As the present head of the Central Provinces Administration I am greatly interested in this work, and I wish during my stay in England, on furlough, to do all I can to promote it. The Government of India is, I believe, anxious to have the work pushed on, but there seems to be some hesitation on the part of the India Office. If this hesitation is caused by financial considerations it is, I think, groundless. At present, as you are aware, the Great Indian Peninsula line has a terminus at Nagpore. A narrow-gauge line has been constructed by Government from Nagpore to Rajnandgaon, a distance of 150 miles. The capital required for this line was, after much insistance, obtained from the Government of India by the provincial administration, which guaranteed the payment of interest. Some money was also subscribed by the public, also under a provincial guarantee, at 4½ per cent. and half the net profits in excess of 4½ per cent. Although this little railway has only been open for three years and works under several disadvantages—for example, the shortness of the line, the break of gauge at Nagpore, &c.,—it pays well, and the province hopes to derive from it a profit of £20,000 or £30,000 per annum, which will be expended on a system of feeder roads. The temporary terminus of this line, Rajnandgaon, was a mere village, and has now become a busy market town. The feudatory chief to whom it belongs admitted the receipt of 40,000 rupees in one year as dues on the carts which brought grain and seeds for despatch by rail. The present terminus has hardly touched the outside of the large province of Chattisgarh, which the line is intended to tap. From the best markets there is still a lead of from 40 to 80 miles over which goods have to be conveyed by country carts or pack bullocks. The line is not long enough to have any appreciable effect on the large and populous district of Sambalpur or on the large dependencies which are attached to the Central Provinces, such as Kalahundi, Baster, etc., containing large tracts of country capable of much development. The great pilgrim traffic to Poonee, which would be a source of revenue to the Nagpore-Bengal line, is of course quite lost to the present short line. I mention these few facts to show how much there is in favour of this undertaking. Apart, however, from the direct receipts, the Government has other sources of gain to look to. The railway will traverse the three districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur, which contain, in round numbers, 12,000 square miles of land assessable to revenue, not counting the large tracts held by rajahs, who pay tribute to the Government. This country contains much wheat and rice land of excellent quality, which now pays about 6d. or 7d. an acre. Until quite recently the absence of roads and the distance of markets rendered the surplus produce valueless. Large quantities of rice and wheat lay unused, because the people could neither sell nor eat it. The peasantry had plenty of food, but no money for comforts or luxuries. This condition of things has rapidly altered, even under the influence of the present short narrow-gauge railway. Produce has risen in value, the people are requiring money, and with better railway communication land must rise to the same value which it has in the more accessible districts. In other words, after the through line has been opened for some years the land revenue of these districts will double and treble their present figure. The stamp and excise revenues will also rise. Under these circumstances it is a pity to see the construction of the line delayed for want of confidence in its prospects. In the present state of India and England everything ought to be done to stimulate trade. English workmen are crying out for employment. The Indian Government is suffering from the fall in the gold value of silver. Everything which tends to increase the exports, to bring money into circulation, and to add to the power which the Indian population has of absorbing silver will be for the benefit of both countries. The construction of commercial lines likely to prove profitable undertakings is particularly urgent. The Nagpore-Bengal line ranks first among these. Manchester is deeply interested in this matter. I hope that this letter may be useful in drawing the attention of Manchester manufacturers to the Nagpore-Bengal line, and in inducing them to bring their powerful influence to bear on the authorities in whose hands the matter now rests. The removal of the obstructive Government of Upper Burmah has been justly made the subject of congratulation to trade, but I venture to think that the opening of the through line from Nagpore to Calcutta would do more in the immediate future for Manchester and India the opening up of the Irrawaddy.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

RETURN OF MAHARAJA DHULUPSING TO INDIA.

IF the Maharaja thinks that his visit to India will create any sort of stir

are firm at our higher quotations, market closing steady with light stocks.

No. 22s and 24s.—No stocks or transactions.

The following are the quotations for No. 4s. to No. 24s. :—

No. 4s	$50 to 53	No. 16s	$63 to 71
,, 6s	53 to 62	,, 18s	64 to 76
,, 8s	54 to 64	,, 20s	64 to 76
,, 10s	57 to 67	,, 22s	70 to 78
,, 12s	60 to 68	,, 24s	72 to 80
,, 14s	58 to 69		

The following list shows the number of bales sold during the fortnight under report of the different mills :—

Albert Edward	50	Kaisar-i-Hind	376
Alliance	60	Khatao Mackanjee	70
Ambica	76	Leopold	187
Ahmedabad	263	Mahluxmee (old Gordon)	262
Anglo-Indian	192	Mazagon	125
Bombay Cotton Mills	105	Nagpore	50
Bo. United (Mungaldass)	32	National	75
City of Bombay	215	Nawab of Ras Bela	60
Dhun Mill	50	Nicol	100
Dunbar (Calcutta)	15	Nurbudda	25
Empress, (Bombay)	290	Oriental (Colaba)	182
Esse Kalifa	61	Oriental (Tardeo)	226
Gamdavi	112	People of India	50
Golambabe	94	Petit Framjee	363
Gooserat	82	Petit Manekjee (Mill)	156
Gordon	683	Petit Manekjee (Sun)	432
Hindostan	308	Prince of Wales	178
Imperial	70	Queen	405
Indian Manufacturing	293	Remington	225
Jadowjee Ragojee	80	Ripon	123
Jafferally	40	Sassoon	147
James Greaves	40	Scoonderdass	197
Jewraz Baloo	77	Victoria	85
		Western India	224

A GREAT LIBEL ACTION.

In the Queen's Bench Division on March 12, before Mr. Baron Huddleston and a Special Jury, the case of "Bryce *v.* Rusden" was resumed. This was an action brought by Mr. John Bryce, for some time Minister for Native Affairs in the New Zealand Government, to recover from Mr. G. W. Rusden damages for libel in the defendant's "History of New Zealand," imputing to the plaintiff cruelty in his official dealings with the Maories. This being the eighth day of the trial.—On the close of the evidence on the previous day, Sir Richard Webster, Q. C., who appeared with Sir John Gorst, Q. C., and two junior counsel, for the defence, addressed the Jury, and was followed, in reply, by Sir Henry James, Q. C., with whom were Mr. Murphy, Q. C., and two juniors, for the plaintiff.—Mr. Baron Huddleston, in summing-up, remarked that the parties to this action had had the benefit of being represented by some of the ablest and most eminent men at the Bar in the present day. There were two main questions to be considered in this case—viz., as to whether the libel was true, and whether it was fair and *bona-fide* comment on the facts. Undoubtedly, there were matters published which it was now admitted were not true. If so there was an end to the plea that the libel was true in substance and in fact. The real question, therefore, would be, whether the libel was *bona-fide* comment on facts in a matter of public interest. In modern times great liberty had been allowed to public writes; but liberty must be allowed to descend to licence. The defendant was at liberty to discuss the proceedings of the plaintiff in his public capacity if he did so fairly and temperately. Historians might and did express strong views on the facts before them, but it must be within due limits as regarded the character of individuals. The defendant took up strongly the cause of the natives of New Zealand. The question was whether in writing the words complained of he had exceeded the bounds of pure and *bona-fide* comment on the facts as regarded the plaintiff.

The Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for 5,000*l*. —Judgment accordingly. Stay of execution refused.

THE LAST OF JUMBO.

Jumbo has been stuffed, and his carcase is now on show in the laboratory of Professor Henry A. Ward, the Rochester taxidermist. There his huge bulk now stands, an effigy of departed greatness, and squints sardonically at his well-scraped skeleton, which has been skilfully put together and set up in another corner of the room. Professor Ward took the contract some time ago, and he has successfully carried it out. The first thing was to build a huge frame of wood and iron that should conform to the great beast's well-known shape. This was boarded up with two-inch strips until it looked like a hogshead mounted on four piles to kegs. Then the hide half an inch thick and weighing 1,538 pounds was drawn over this frame. The hide was taken off his huge carcase in three pieces, and steeped in a solution of arsenic, alum, and corrosive sublimate for two months before it went upon the wooden statue of Jumbo. Then his tusks were stuck into the sockets prepared for them, little brown eyes were put in their places, a coquettish twist was given to his trunk, and Jumbo was himself again. The whole structure, weighing about three tons, stands on a strong platform, and is so bolted together that the fatigues of travel are not expected to injure it at all. As the effigy stands on its pedestal in Professor Ward's laboratory, it is 14ft. long and 12ft. high, 18ft. about the girth, 4ft. 10 in. across the ears, and 5ft. 3in. around the foot. In places the skin is 1½in. thick, and looks and feels like the bark of an old maple tree. It is sewed up so neatly that the seams cannot be discovered, and it is held to its place on the wooden frame by more than 74,000 nails. There are sparse coarse hairs all over it, and those on the trunk are sharp and stiff as needles. There were a number of longer hairs growing at the tip of his tail, but the enterprising young vandals of Canada plucked them out while he was lying in state at St. Thomas, and sold them to relic hunters at five dollars each. In transportation, pedestal and all will be lifted upon a wagon which is twenty-five feet long, and can be raised and lowered at will. This will be drawn about the ring at Madison-square Garden with the children on the back of the wooden monster, just as in the days when he enjoyed a flesh and blood and gingerbread existence. Wagon and all will be loaded upon a special car, the body of which is only six inches above the ground. And yet, if this tallest of elephants had been but a little bit taller, it would have been impossible to get him through the railroad tunnels by any arrangement whatever. Next in importance to the substantial ghost of "J Africanus," stands his skeleton. This would stock a bone-boiling establishment for a year. It weighs 800 pounds, and is said by Professor Ward to be the largest skeleton of a modern terrestrial mammal in the world. It towers up in the air, a framework of huge, bleached bones and ribs, held together by iron and copper rods, bolts, and rivets. The greatback-bone is there from tip of tail to "cervical vertebræ," with leather washers in place of the usual gristle between the joints. The dorsal vertebræ, which stick in the air like the spines on the backs of some disagreeable varieties of little fish have a curious depression in the lumbar region. It looks as if the carrying of loads of happy children in Jumbo's green and salad days had made him hollow-backed, like a colt that is broken to the saddle at too early an age. Jumbo was not by any means the venerable monster that many people supposed him to be. He was not twenty-five years old when he forgot to get out of the way of that railroad train, and had many years more to get his growth. He increased seven inches in height while in America. His tusks, which were worn off short by perpetual rubbing against the walls of his English prison cell, grew a foot. The great shapeless skull is cracked and seamed, but this is all natural. The fractures produced by the manner of his untimely taking off have all been hidden. The skeleton is to be taken apart in travelling, and a number of boxes have been prepared to receive the component parts. The pieces are labelled "Jumbo Africanus, right front leg," &c., to prevent "mixing those bones up" on the road, and consequent attempts to improve on nature in the architecture of elephants. Jumbo carried around with him six-and-half quarts or over a cubic foot of brains. His bulging brow always gave him an aspect of contemplative, benevolent intelligence, and now it is known that his looks did not belie him as far as mental equipment was concerned at least. What the art people would call "a private view" of this immortal pachyderm was given to a number of newspaper men at Rochester. In order that the party might have a fellow-feeling for the departed elephant, they were fed on ivory jelly, made from the inner part of his tusks. Thus do the great live over again in their friends.

THE DIRTY FRENCH SOLDIER.

A curious confirmation of the popular British prejudice concerning the dirtiness of the French soldier is afforded by the following remarks made by M Gambetta in 1878 to an American diplomat :—"Would you believe it?" said he. "Until a few days ago not one of the military barracks throughout France possessed any lavatories. The soldiers were expected to wash themselves in the horse troughs out in the open yards. This is all very well in summer, but in the winter when the snow is on the ground and the water in the trough frozen you can scarcely expect a man to strip to the waist and wash himself in the open air. Consequently our men go sometimes for three months at a time without getting a good wash. You who travel so much know the sensation you experience when you have passed forty-eight hours in a railway train without washing. How utterly demoralized you feel, and then how fresh and fit you are after a good bath. Well then, imagine how demoralized our soldiers become after two or three months' absence of soap and water and how this feeling reacts on the whole question of discipline and morale of the troops! After a severe fight on the subject I have just succeeded in getting an order passed for the establishment of lavatories in all the barracks at the rate of a basin to every ten men. But those old *culottes de peau* Marshals M. and C., together with Generals T., D., and F., absolutely decline to allow any towels, stating that in their time they had done without any such nonsense; so I fear that all my efforts will be of no avail since the men will not use the basins in winter unless they have something with which to dry themselves. Until you can teach the people here the value of a cold bath and a clean shirt we shall be at a disadvantage with Germany, who is so very particular about the personal cleanliness of her troops."

COUNT MOLTKE'S FLYWHEEL.

Count Moltke, in the course of a speech in support of a more favourable Officers' Pension Law, said the fact that after a war which had brought about such great changes, Germany had lived in peace for fifteen years was due to the wisdom of the Emperor and his Chancellor, and to a policy which, as far as he was aware, had never been equalled in the history of the world—a policy which used its power and prestige, not in warring against neighbours, but in mediating between neighbours, with the object of preserving peace. Such a policy, however, could only be carried out when supported by a strong army, ready for war: and if this flywheel was wanting to the machinery of State, the notes of the Foreign Office would lack their proper weight. The army was the foundation on wh ch it had been possible to build such a policy of peace, and the army it was that lent force and support to the diplomatic action; but only so long as it was ready and able to act when the pacific aim was not attainable. If, therefore, the army was to fulfil its purpose, and if it was to remain strong with freshness of youth, Parliament should pass the Pension Law which he had the honour of proposing.

A POLE ON POLAND'S DUTY.

A Pole, writing from Volhynia to the *Schlesische Zeitung*, propounds a new policy for his countrymen, which is very favourably commented on by the German semi-official press. "Bismarck," says the writer, "is now making war upon the Polish nation; but we shall be stronger than he if we take a leaf out of his book and Cavour's. Cavour gave up Savoy to gain a united Italy: we should be wise if we gave up Posen—which would always be a thorn in our side—to gain an independent Poland. The proposal made by Bismarck to buy out the Polish landlords in Posen is the most friendly service that has been rendered to Poland since the days of Kosciuszko. Our patriotic nobles, thus enriched with German money, will be enabled to settle down in Russian and in Austrian Poland and strengthen the Polish element there. Possibly Bismarck did not look upon the matter in that light; he spoke under the influence of excitement. But we Poles, if we wish to attain that for which our fathers and grandfathers sacrificed life and property, must act with calmness and prudence, even though our hearts may bleed. It would be painful to give up so much Polish territory; but we shall have to do it if our fatherland is not to be a phantom and our patriotism a fruitless martyrdom. Let us recognize the eastern frontier of Germany as the western frontier of Poland's aspirations. It is the Polish question alone which keeps the peace between Russia and Germany. Once remove Germany's interest in that question, and war between the two countries will become inevitable. The day on which war is declared will be the beginning of the resurrection of Poland, who would be a welcome ally to Germany, and whose independence she would demand as the prize of her victory over Russia, for she could have no stronger guarantee against Russian aggression than an independent State extending across Europe from the Baltic to the Black Sea. For such a result it would be surely worth while to abandon to the Germans a province which an independent Poland would find it very difficult to keep."

A NEW DRINK.

From time immemorial the inhabitants of the Caucasus have generally used a beverage which they call "Kefir." Travellers in those parts are quite aware of the fact, but as the natives keep it always in goatskin bags, which impart a most unsavoury taste to their contents, Europeans took at once a great dislike to Kefir, and would not lend a willing ear to the Caucasian Tartars when they credited their national drink with the most wonderful qualities. In 1831, however, W. N. Dimitrilef, M.D., of Yalta, in the Crimea, and almost simultaneously with him several other medical men, became interested in the preparation; they analyzed it, made experiments with their patients, and the results of these were such that to-day, scarcely five years later, Kefir is known all over Russia, even in the remotest towns of the far north. The question what Kefir is has not yet received a final scientific answer, but practically it can be described as effervescing cow's milk, which everybody can easily prepare himself, supposing always that he has a good supply of what the Tartars call "Kefir seed" or "fungus." This fungus, and only this among all matter known at present, will produce an alcoholic fermentation in cow's milk and prevent its turning sour. The "Kefir seed" consists of small white lumps, not unlike bits of cauliflower, which are always covered with a certain moisture and when put into fresh milk they at first swell considerably and then begin actually to grow, till at last they fall to pieces. These pieces swell and grow again to such an extent that in three or four weeks the quantity is doubled. It has been observed that the growth is most rapid in spring, and ceases almost entirely during November and December. As to the origin of the fungus, opinions still differ widely, some considering it to be the common barm, which, having been kept long enough in existence in the medium of milk has altered its appearance and qualities, while others look upon it as a particular species. To prepare Kefir the right proportion is about half a tumbler full of "seed" upon three tumblers of milk; these are put into a china or glass vessel and slightly covered; it ought to be well shaken every hour, so as to make the seed, which has a tendency to swim on the surface, mix with the milk. If in a temperature of 63 deg. Fahrenheit, the Kefir will be ready in twenty-four hours; if more seed is taken, or a higher temperature kept up, the process may be accelerated so as to require only about sixteen hours. This is the Kefir of the Caucasians; but in Russia the so-called "bottled Kefir" or "Kapir" is used in preference. To obtain this latter preparation the fermented milk is mixed with some more fresh and put away in strong bottles. An increased fermentation then takes place, and the Kapir, containing much more carbonic acid gas, becomes not only a very refreshing, pleasant beverage, but it is also more digestible, so that greater quantities of it can be taken, and as it loses none of its nutritious and strengthening properties, the advantage is obvious. The fermented milk having been poured away, the seed is again covered with fresh milk, and the same process repeated as long as Kefir is required. The only necessary precaution is to rinse the seed two or three times a week in cold water; if this is neglected, the fungus "sickens," as the Tartars say; and though it has a peculiar power of resisting unfavourable circumstances, it is liable to several diseases.

Kefir is usually taken three times a day, beginning with a small quantity, and increasing the dose sometimes to nine tumblers. Most patients are at first indifferent, they neither like nor dislike it, but in two or three weeks a real craving for Kefir develops, which, after other three or four weeks not only ceases, but changes almost into dislike. This is the right moment to discontinue. Sometimes one course is sufficient to restore the patient's health; if a repetition seems advisable, after a month's rest, he will be found again eager to take his Kefir.

THE PARIS BAR.

M. Albert Bataille, who writes the judicial reports in the *Figaro*, makes an attack on the present organization of the Paris Bar. It is a truly archaic institution, the antiquated regulations connected with which have survived all the reforms carried out in France since the Revolution. Not only is access to the Bar denied to those whose names are not on the roll of avocats, but also to those who have passed all their examinations, and obtained the degrees necessary to become avocats. Before exercising their profession, they must be received by the Bar Council, the decisions of which for the most part dictated by personal considerations, cannot be appealed against. This regulation stops at the very entrance of the Palais de Justice those who might devote themselves successfully to the profession, and often produces discontented men, with a grudge against society for what is not its fault.

As regards foreigners, even when they have successfully passed their examinations, even when they have higher talent and greater knowledge than most of the practising avocats, the Bar is rigorously shut against them. Foreigners who have to plead against Frenchmen are not allowed to intrust their cases to one of their own countrymen. "I am acquainted with a young English barrister, who is held in high estimation as a lawyer, who is admirably acquainted with jurisprudence and procedure, but who is prevented from pleading any where except before the Tribunal of Commerce. This amounts to a real abuse."

With reference to a Bill presented to the Chamber on the subject, M. Bataille sets forth, in the following scheme, the reforms which in his opinion would suffice to put an end to the abuses referred to :—

"(1.) The diploma of licentiate in law and the taking of the oath confer the title of avocat. The profession of avocat is not incompatible with any other profession. The privileges of the order are abolished. No one can be declared unworthy of exercising the profession of avocat but for want of honour, and after a hearing of both sides before the Court of Appeal on the initiative of the superintending Council.

"(2.) Parties can plead themselves before all the courts. Access to the Bar should be made easy for them by the Judges.

"(3.) There may plead, for each other, the members of the same family, of the same professional association, and of the same syndicate; the heads of manufacturing establishments for workmen, mayors for their communes, &c., and also persons interested in the same case."

A fourth article should be added to this scheme, which might be as follows :—

"There shall be admitted to plead on behalf of their countrymen foreigners entitled to reside in France, who have acquired a legal domicile there, whose names appear in the lists of tax-payers, or who pay a licence, and who have produced once for all a certificate, deposited with the clerk of the court or tribunal before which they desire to plead, and of which a copy duly certified shall suffice for other courts or tribunals, stating that they are able to speak intelligibly in the French language."

A clause to this effect would be welcomed by all liberal men in France, as well as in foreign countries.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 2.

Taylor, Lt, Mad R A, on privilege leave, from Kamptee.
Toulker, Lt, Mad R A, on privilege leave, from Kamptee.
Smith, Major, Bl M Battn, on furlough, from Ajmere.
Aldershaw, Br-Gl, Mad R A, on leave, from Belgaum.
Hawkins, Surgn, I M S, on sick leave, from Australia.

DEPARTURES.—April 2.

Simpson, Capt, Mad S C, on furlough, to England.

April 3.

Reilly, Capt, Bo Comst Dept, on privilege leave, to New Zealand.
Ross, Surgn-Major, Bl, I M D, on sick leave, to England.
Hilbbert, Capt, Bl, Bays, on private affairs, to England.
Bishop, Lt, Bo, 2nd Glos Regt, on leave, to England.
Taylor, Lt, Mad R A, on leave, to Ceylon.
Walker, Lt, Mad R A, on leave, to Ceylon.
Smith, Major, Bl M Bat, on furlough, to Europe.
Nimmo, Bd-Gl, Bo Bde Staff, on leave, to Nasirabad.

April 4.

Whitla, Lt, Bl Queen's Bays, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 5th April, 1886.

The usual Monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-quarters on this day, Monday the 5th instant, at 5-30 p.m. There being particular business to be brought before it, it is requested that all members will do their utmost to be present.

Members are reminded that the period for class firing has been extended, to the 30th instant, it is therefore requested that all who have not completed will do so as soon as possible, as the capitation grant cannot be drawn for any member who has not completed his annual course, viz., fired 40 rounds. Members going to class fire who are at Borce Bunder at 5-20 and at Byculla Station at 5-30 a.m., will have their fares paid to Coorla and back.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

EXTRACT FROM DISTRICT ORDERS.

By Brigadier-General C. T. Heathcote, C.B., Commanding the District.

Bombay, 4th April 1886.

The 24th Regiment N. I. will detail a guard of honour of 100 rank and file, with band and Regimental color, under the Command of a European officer, to parade at Apollo Bunder steps to-morrow, 5th inst., on the arrival of the P. & O. mail-steamer Mirzapore expected in the forenoon, the guard to be ready to march off immediately the signal guns are fired announcing the steamer's approach. His Excellency Senhor Francisco Joaquin Ferriera d'Amaral, Governor-General of Portuguese India. His Excellency will be received with a General salute. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery on His Excellency's landing.

The above compliment is not to be paid to any one, except the person for whom the guard is paraded. On the approach of H. E. the Governor, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief or a General Officer, the guard will stand with "Shouldered arms." The Brigade Staff will attend. Dress :—Blue frock coats, swords and helmets.

(True Extract.)
G. C. K. P. ROUPELL, Captain,
D. A. A. General, B. Dt.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1886.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·873
Temperature of the Air	80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·7
Dew Point	64·7
Relative humidity of Air	·596
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	73·1
General Directions of Wind*	NW, E, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	517

* From midnight to midnight.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS
-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS.1878-

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

It is agreed by all Medical authorities tha PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE, and it possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
PHOPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION whether involving the cerebral or special centres is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the *symptoms* were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PAREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S
PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS

are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so *safely* or *effectually*, Syrups and all liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed :—

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate.

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE &
STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE,

as also in all cases of MALNUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOR
AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided,

PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

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Dak-bearer Service.
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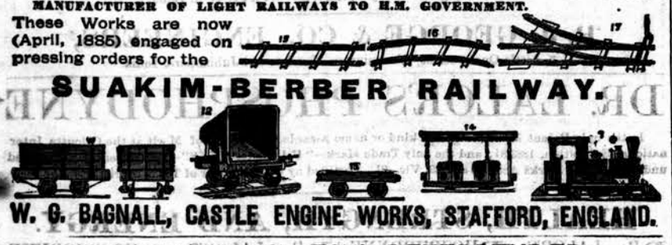

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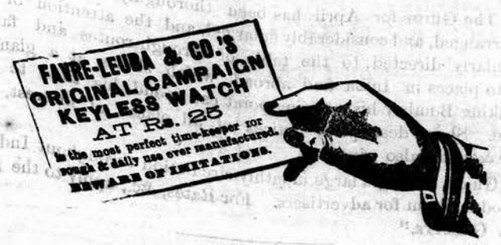
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No. 9 Pear Market near Jumma Musjid.

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